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CHAPTER IV—Continued.

So interested was he in seeing her comfortably disposed that he failed to observe the little package that had worked from his pocket as he assisted in lowering the sling that contained the old woman over the steamer's side; nor did he notice it even as it slipped out entirely and dropped into the sea.

Scarcely had the boat containing the boy and the old woman started for the shore than Conlon hailed a canoe on the other side of the ship, and, after bargaining with its owner, finally lowered his baggage and himself aboard. Once ashore, he kept out of sight of the two-story atrocity that bore the legend "Hotel" to lure unsuspecting wayfarers to its many discomforts.

It was quite dark before he ventured to enter and arrange for accommodations.

In a back room upon the second floor the lad was explaining, not without considerable difficulty, to his grandmother that he had decided to return to England upon the next steamer. He was endeavoring to make it plain to the old lady that she might remain in Africa if she wished, but that for his part his conscience demanded that he return to his father and mother, who doubtless were even now suffering untold sorrow because of his absence; from which it may be assumed that his parents had not been acquainted with the plans that he and the old lady had made for their adventure into African wilds.

Having come to a decision, the lad felt a sense of relief from the worry that had haunted him for many sleepless nights. When he closed his eyes in sleep it was to dream of a happy reunion with those at home. And as he dreamed, Fate, cruel and inexorable, crept stealthily upon him through the dark corridor of the squalid building in which he slept—Fate in the form of the American crook, Conlon.

Cautiously the man approached the door of the lad's room. There he crouched, listening, until assured by the regular breathing of those within that both slept.

Quietly he inserted a slim skeleton key in the lock of the door. With deft fingers, long accutomed to the silent manipulation of the bars and bolts that guarded other men's property, Conlon turned the key and the knob simultaneously. Gentle pressure upon the door swung it slowly inward upon its hinges. The man entered the room, closing the door behind him.

The moon was temporarily overcast by heavy clouds. The interior of the apartment was shrouded in gloom. Conlon groped his way toward the bed.

In the far corner of the room something moved—moved with a silent stealthiness which transcended even the trained silence of the burglar. Conlon heard nothing. His attention was riveted upon the bed, in which he thought to find a young boy and his helpless, invalid grandmother.

The American sought only the bankroll. If he could possess himself of this without detection, well and good; but were he to meet resistance, he was prepared for that, too. The lad's clothes lay across a chair beside the bed.

The American's fingers felt swiftly through them—the pockets contained no roll of crisp, new notes. Doubtless they were beneath the pillows of the bed.

He stepped closer toward the sleeper; his hand was already half-way beneath the pillow, when the thick cloud that had obscured the moon rolled aside and the room was flooded with light. At the same instant the boy opened his eyes and looked straight into those of Conlon. The man was suddenly conscious that the boy was alone in the bed. Then he clutched for his victim's throat.

As the lad rose to meet him Conlon heard a low growl at his back, then he felt his wrists seized by the boy, and realized that beneath those tapering white fingers played muscles of steel.

He felt other hands at his throat, rough, hairy hands that reached over his shoulders from behind. He cast a terrified glance backward, and the hairs of his head stiffened at the sight his eyes revealed, for grasping him from the rear was a huge, manlike ape.

The bared fighting fangs of the anthropoid were close to his throat. The lad pinioned his wrists. Neither uttered a sound.

Where was the grandmother? Conlon's eyes swept the room in a single, all-inclusive glance. His eyes bulged in horror at the realization of the truth which that glance revealed. In the power of what creatures of hideous mystery had he placed himself?

Frantically he fought to beat off the boy so he could turn upon the fearsome thing at his back. Freeing one hand, he struck a savage blow at the lad's face.

His act seemed to unloose a thousand devils in the hairy creature clinging to his throat. Conlon heard a low and savage snarl. It was the last thing that the American ever heard in this life. Then he was dragged backward upon the floor; a heavy body fell upon him, powerful teeth fastened themselves in his jugular, his head whirled in the sudden blackness which rims eternity—

A moment later the ape rose from his prostrate form; but Conlon did not know—he was quite dead.

The lad, horrified, sprang from the bed to lean low over the body of the man. He knew that Akut had killed in his defense, as he had killed Michael Sabrov; but here, in savage Africa, far from home and friends, what would they do to him and his faithful ape?

The lad knew that the penalty of murder was death. He even knew that an accomplice might suffer the death penalty with the principal. Who was there here who would plead for them? All would be against them. It was little more than a half-civilized community, and the chances were that they would drag Akut and him forth in the morning and hang them both to the nearest tree—he had read of such things being done in America, and Africa was worse even, and wilder than the great West of his mother's native land.

Yes, they would both be hanged in the morning!

Was there no escape? He thought in silence for a few moments, and then with an exclamation of relief he struck his palms together and turned toward his clothing upon the chair. Money would do anything! Money would save him and Akut.

He felt for the bank-roll in the pocket in which he had been accustomed to carry it. It was not there! Slowly at first, and at last frantically, he searched through the remaining pockets of his clothing. Then he dropped upon his hands and knees and examined the floor. Lighting the lamp, he moved the bed to one side, and inch by inch felt over the entire floor.

Beside the body of Conlon he hesitated, but at last he nerved himself to touch it. Rolling it over, he sought the money beneath it. Nor was it there.

He guessed that Conlon had entered their room to rob; but he did not believe that the man had had time to possess himself of the money; however, as it was nowhere else, it must be upon the body of the dead man.

Jack searched the American's clothing—futilely. Again and again he went over the room, only to return each time to the corpse; but nowhere could he find the money.

He was half frantic with despair. What were they to do? In the morning they would be discovered and killed. For all his inherited size and strength, he was, after all, only a little boy—a frightened, homesick little boy—reasoning faultily from the meager experience of childhood. He could think of but a single glaring fact—they had killed a fellow man, and they were among savage strangers, thirsting for the blood of the first victim whom fate cast into their clutches. This much he had gleaned from penny-dreadfuls.

And they must have money!

Again he approached the corpse.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

RUMANIA NOW IN WAR ON SIDE OF ENTENTE ALLIES

Balkan Nation Declares War Against Austria-Hungary, With Military Action Following Quickly.

On August 27 Italy declared war against Germany. The two countries have been drifting steadily towards war, Italy's formal declaration amounting to little more than official recognition of a state of affairs which already exicted. The declaration became inevitable when Italy recently sent troops to Saloniki to cooperate on the campaign of the entente allies on the Macedonian front, as Germany is directing the opposing forces and has troops on this battle line. On May 23, Italy withdrew from the triple alliance and declared war on Austria, but remained officially at peace with Germany until this week.

London, Aug. 28.—Rumania has entered the war with the entente allies. Official anouncement is made at Berlin that the existence of a state of war with Austria-Hungary was proclaimed in Bucharest yesterday morning. Germany then declared war on Rumania.

Rumania's declaration of war was followed swiftly by military action. The official German announcement of today indicates that a new campaign, along the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, is unde r way. The statement says that Rumanians have been taken prisoners on the frontier.

No indications have been received, thus far, of the immediate effect, on the military situation in the Balkans, which now becomes of preponderant importance, or of the moves doubtless already inaugurated by Rumania and by her opponent, who has been making preparations for this eventuality. It is to be expected Rumania will follow a plan of campaign mapped out by the high council of the entente powers, whether against Austria-Hungary or Bulgaria or both. An indication that Rumania moved in accordance with a predetermined plan of the entente allies in found in the fact that her declaration of war was made on the same day as Italy's declaration against Germany.

Dispatches from Athens indicate that popular feeling is stirred deeply by occupation of Greek territory by Bulgarian forces, already this move was sanctioned by the Greek government.

Fifty thousand Greeks joined in a popular demonstration yesterday before the residence of former Premier Veniselos, an ardent supporter of the entente allies. The former premier urged that a committee be sent to King Constantine to warn him not to use his influence in the forthcoming elections, because the results would be "destructive" and to request him to give the present government, which favors a policy of neutrality, full political authority, at the same time preparing the army for "a possible rupture of existing conditions."

Rumania's Importance.

Rumania becomes the fourteenth nation to join in the war. Her intervention either on the side of the entente allies or the central powers has been awaited with symptoms of concern by both since the beginning of the great conflict. This is due not entirely to Rumania's military strength but also to the strategic advantages of her geographical position and the fact that her entry into the struggle opens to the Russian army a gateway through to Rumania to attack the Bulgarians from the north, while the allied army having its base at Salonika attacks them and their German allies from the south.

Nevertheless, Rumania's military strength is by no means inconsiderable. The country has a population of 6,800,000 and her army has been estimated at 580,000. It often has been described as one of the most thoroughly equipped and disciplined armies in Europe, but recent information from Bucharest has thrown some doubt upon its suality. Lately it has been stated that Rumanian officers are ill-trained and undisciplined, that Rumania has no heavy artillery and that its flying service is inferior. Some advocates of Rumania's participation in the war have asserted that she could mobilize as many as 1,000,000 men. The mobilization of her army has been in progress for months and a few days ago was reported to be complete.

For National Expansion.

"The motive which prompts Rumania to enter the war is the satisfaction of her national aspirations," described by Take Jonescu, the Rumanian liberal leader, as "the policy of national instinct." Concisely this means national expansion. In the southern half of Bukowina, the Austrian crownland, the Rumanians are the dominant race. The mass of people of eastern Transylvania, a part of Hungary, is Rumanian by race and language. It is said 4,000,000 Rumanians live in Transylvania.

Rumania also covets Bessarabia, the extereme southwestern province of Russia, on the Black sea, which was taken from her by the Berlin treaty of 1878. Reports have stated that Russia also has consented to restore Bessarabia as a war prize with its population of 2,000,000, mostly Rumanians and an area of 20,000 square miles. This with Transylvania would give Rumania a total population approaching 13,000,000 and, should all her aspirations be satisfied, a territory as great in area as that of England, Scotland and Wales.

Rumania has a border line as long as the whole Russian western war front on which to choose her point of military attack. In what direction her first blow might be aimed is only indicated by her desire to pour her troops through the passes of the Transylvania Alps and the Carpathians into Transylvania. On the other hand Austria has been accumulating military forces at Orsova prepared to attempt to force the "iron gates" where the Danube river touches the western Rumanian border. Bulgaria is said to have stationed 100,000 troops along the bank of the Danube to protect her northern frontier from a Rumanian invasion.

Why Rumania Has Entered the War

Bucharest, via Paris, Aug. 28.—The Rumanian government issued a note today setting forth the reasons why war was declared on Austria-Hungary. The causes are enumerated as follows:

"1.—The Rumanian population is exposed to the risks of war and invasion by the Austro-Hungarians.

"2.—Intervention of Rumania will shorten the war.

"3.—Rumania decided to cast her lot with the entente allies because they alone can guarantee her national unity.

"I am simply king of Rumania and must follow the national will."

This was the reply made by King Ferdinand of Rumania when the German minister to his court pleaded with him not to join the entente allies.

THE NEW FACTOR IN THE WAR; RUMANIA AND HER RELATION TO THE SCENE OF THE WORLD CONFLICT

The map shows how favorably the entrance of Rumania into the war will affect the allies.

Russia will have a new and better route into Austria and also an easy chance at Bulgaria.

BULGARIA MUST HANDLE RUMANIA

Such Is Opinion of War Experts of the United States Army Staff.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Many general staff officers believe Bulgaria will be called upon to bear the brunt of the attack of Rumania upon Austria-Hungary.

According to war department information, Rumania has war supplies to last four months. The entire equipment of the Rumanian army, unless changed recently, is of German manufacture, which may make the supply problem difficult for the allies. The only known route for furnishing munitions is by way of Russia.

The immediate effect of participation by Rumania, is was said, was to open Rumanian routes to Russian armies and make possible a flanking movement against the whole Austrian line in the Carpathians. It has been reported that Austria has been busy for months preparing her defenses along the Rumanian lines, aided by Field Marshal von Mackensen and German engineers. For that reason, some officers believe the Austrian general staff has determined to hold itself entirely on the defensive in the new war, endeavoring to prevent the pouring of Russian troops down into the plains of Hungary by way of Rumania.

For that reason, many officers here look for a fierce Bulgarian drive into Rumania as soon as war is declared between the two nations. Already the Bulgarian general staff, said by many officers, to compare favorably with the German organization by reason of its hard training in three recent wars, has moved against the Greek frontier, apparently with the intention of throwing a wall of troops around the allied at Salonika.

Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, lies in an open plain within 70 miles of the Bulgarian frontier. It can be defended, army officers believe, only by a great field army and offers an object for a drive. Because of the constant engagement of German and Austrian forces in other war zones, it is believed the offensive operations must be left to Bulgaria alone and that the Bulgarians welcome the opportunity to attempt to carve a place for themselves among the powers.

Indorses China Premier.

Peking, Aug. 24.—The parliament has unanimously approved the appointment, by President Li Yuan Hung, of Tuan Chi-Jut, as permanent premier of the Chinese republic.

TIRPITZ ASKS WAR WITH U. S.

Deposed Chief of Kaiser's Navy Opens Campaign in Berlin Papers.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, author of the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare upon merchant craft, has issued a manifesto demanding war with the United States.

Information to this effect has been received by the state department and has caused considerable concern to the officials. Von Tirpitz insists in his statement that Germany is handicapped in the prosecution of her life-and-death struggle by the limitations imposed upon submarine operations by the German government, at the instance of the United States.

He argues that this country, in any case, is hostile to Germany and that the time has gone by to consider its wishes. He believes should the United States enter the war on the side of the allies it would do no more harm to the German cause than it already has done.

Published in Berlin.

The text of the Von Tirpitz memorandum was published by the Berlin newspapers. The foreign correspondents were not permitted to transmit it to their papers. As a consequence only the neutral diplomats have been able to forward it by cipher messages and in their official mail pouches.

It is not believed by the authorities that the kaiser will permit himself and his government to be influenced into the adoption of a hostile policy toward the United States. Nevertheless, it is considered highly significant that the papers were permitted to publish the Von Tirpitz manifesto and that at the same time the German authorities gave to the press the fact that the American government had made confidential inquiries in regard to a submarine attack on the American steamer Owego.

Fired Without Warning.

According to the information in possession of the authorities here a German submarine discharged 10 shots at the Owego when she was in the vicinity of the English Channel. These shots were not fired as a warning, and the Owego was making no attempt to escape. Fortunately none of the shots took effect.

The President deemed it expedient to call the attention of the German government to this violation of its assurances given last May, not with the design to pave the way to a claim for redress, but in order to show our purpose to hold Berlin to strict compliance with the pledges made.

The case of the Owego is one of a number which has come to the attention of the state department in which German submarines appear to have acted in reckless disregard of the humane policy announced by their government. In none of the cases except the Owego has American life or American property been affected. Therefore it has not been necessary to make general representations.

DAUGHTER OF CALIFORNIA MILLIONAIRE WEDS TITLE

Another American girl has married an English title. She is now the Countess Cottenham, but she was born Burke and christened Patricia. Her father was John Humphrey Burke, a Los Angeles millionaire. She won a beauty contest in Los Angeles and then came east and figured in New York social life for a time. She was reported at one time engaged to Prince Ludivico Pignatelli, a fortune hunter, who has married since another wealthy American. The first wife of the Earl of Cottenham killed herself accidentally when hunting three years ago.

Mercury Didn't Have Room Enough to Grow

Fremont, Aug. 28.—Albert Depp, Ballville farmer, wanted to find out how hot it was in the field Monday afternoon. He secured a thermometer and placed it out in the sun in the middle of the field. In 15 minutes the mercury reached 121 degrees, the top of the tube, and could go no further.

BERLIN REFUSES U. S. REQUESTS

Will Not State Punishment of Diver Officer Who Sank Sussex.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Germany has refused:

1 To advise the United States of the punishment meted out to the German submarine commander who torpedoed the channel liner Sussex last spring.

2 To make any explanation of the action of a submarine commander in firing upon the American steamer Owego.

The refusal of the Berlin government to comply with requests of the United States in these two specific cases, added to information received from Ambassador Gerard, is increasing the apprehension of the authorities in regard to German's future course with reference to submarine operations.

Warning Being Discussed.

Consideration is being given to the advisability of making representations warning Berlin as to the consequences of a violation of the assurances given in response to President Wilson's ultimatum of last May.

It may be confidently predicted, however, that the government will decide to pursue a policy of "watchful waiting." When a concrete case arises, which involves American life or American interests, the authorities say the President will act.

Admits Tirpitz Report.

The state department officially confirmed today the report that it had been advised of the publication by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz of a manifesto favoring war with the United States and urging the unrestricted use of submarines.

Von Tirpitz was deprived of his office when Germany decided to employ its submarines more humanely. His influence is still powerful, however, and undoubtedly is having an effect in shaping German policy. This is what alarms the officials here.

ITALY CONFISCATES FRANZ JOSEPH'S PALACE

Rome, Aug. 28.—The ancient palace of the republic of Venice, the Pallazo di Venezia, concerning which there has been long popular agitation, was confiscated by the government. The palace was given by Pope Clement VIII to Venice and remained in possession of the republic until its fall, when it passed to the emperor of Austria.

GREEK SOLDIERS REVOLT; ATTACK INVADING ARMY

Refuse to Evacuate Macedonia and to Hand Over Forts to the Invading Bulgarians.

London, Aug. 25.—Owing to the refusal of the Greek generals to evacuate eastern Macedonia and hand over the forts to the Bulgarians the Greek government has informed Germany that it is no longer master of the situation, says a dispatch transmitted by the Rome wireless service today.

The defense of the Greek soldiers is being made in violation of an order sent by King Constantine to the Greek commander, Colonel Christodoulos. The Greek commander has gone so far as to summon reservists to the colors although he has not been warranted to do so by the general staff.

Enormous losses have been inflicted upon the Eighteenth regiment of Greek infantry, which has been stationed in the district around Seres.

One Vast Battlefield.

All of northern Greece has now become a vast battlefield. If reports of the arrival of Turks in the Balkans are correct there are soldiers of twelve different nationalities now at grips in Macedonia. On the entente side there are British, French, Russian, Italian, Servian, Montenegrin, Greek and Albanian soldiers. Arrayed against them are Germans, Austro-Hungarians, Bulgarians and Turks.

Dispatches from the front held by the allies' right flank told today of violent fighting in that district, where the Bulgarians have been reinforced by hordes of Comitadjis (Bulgarian irregulars).

Greek Army Stores Seized.

Six hundred irregulars entered the town of Prosenik and seized large quantities of Greek army stores, after which they burned the place. They then occupied Djoumaya.

(Prosenik is six miles northwest of Seres and lies on the Salonika-Constantinople road. Djoumaya is three miles northwest of Prosenik and is about a mile east of the Struma river.)

On the allies' left wing, where the Serbians and Russians are facing the Bulgarian forces, the Bulgarians have been compelled to retire in some sections after furious fighting in which both sides struggled to the last gasp. The Serbs moved forward, occupying Lunzi, in the direction of Kaimakala.

Dots and Dashes Tell News in Short Meter

London, Aug. 28.—The American fishing schooners Maxine Elliott and Lizzie Griffin which last week were seized while fishing off the coast of Iceland, were today ordered released.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The theft of $30,000 from a United States mail pouch was revealed today when postoffice inspectors arrived here to investigate.

New Britain, Conn., Aug. 28.—Edward Wiegan, superintendent of streets, committed suicide in the cellar of his home by hanging himself.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—Anthony Walsh, who, with his sons built the Rock Island, Southern railway, a small system in Iowa, died here yesterday.

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 28.—A Strassburg dispatch says Emperor William has accepted the resignation of Dr. Frenken, under secretary of state in the Alsace Lorraine territory.

New York, Aug. 28.—Employes of the United States Steel corporation and of the big meat packing plants are being organized and are almost ready to present demands for better wages.

TWENTY-FOUR REFUSE JOBS, ARE ARRESTED

Cincinnati, Aug. 24.—Twenty-four men were arrested on the Ohio river front here, yesterday, on charges of loitering, after having refused the offers of a labor agent to secure them employment at $2 and $2.50 a day.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

The Danish Landsthing has rejected the proposal to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen last week.

The condition of King Ludwig IV. of Bavaria became grave last week as the result of being stricken with apoplexy. He is 77 years old and ascended to the throne in 1913.

A hostile airship visited the east coast of England on August 23, dropping bombs in the fields, but doing no damage. The missiles were both high explosive and incendiary bombs.

Because of a broken down engine T. W. Havemeyer, millionaire sugar king of New York and California, drifted for 24 hours in an open boat off the California coast last week. He and his Mexican boatmen were forced to battle continuously to keep from being carried far out to sea before a rescue party found them.

At a mass meeting of the Roman Catholic Central Verein in New York last week, Catholic voters throughout the United States were urged to unite and cast their influence at the polls "where it will serve the high and holy principles" for which Catholics stand.

The German government has begun to spread propaganda in favor of the fifth German war loan to be launched about September 4. The loan will be issued at 98 and will pay 5 per cent.

A German battleship of the Nassau class was sunk by the British submarine E-22 last week, according to an English official announcement.

Because of the Somme offensive the British war losses are increasing. The last week in July the casualities among the officers were 2,559, of whom 737 were killed.

Another street car strike in New York was averted last week, the differences being settled with the help of Mayor Mitchel.

Ireland is outside the zone for Zeppelin attacks. As far as these airships are concerned, Ireland is not regarded as enemy territory as England and Scotland.

United States naval officers returning from San Domingo last week predict that 2,000 of the 3,000 United States troops in Haiti and San Domingo soon may be withdrawn.

God's Country and the Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

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CHAPTER II—Continued.

She stepped out from the rock. And now he saw that she was almost as tall as himself, and that she was as slim as a reed and as beautifully poised as the wild narcissus that sways like music to every call of the wind. She had tucked up her sleeves, baring her round white arms close to the shoulders, and as she looked steadily at him before answering his question she flung back the shining masses of her hair and began to braid it. Her fear for him was entirely gone. She was calm. And there was something in the manner of her quiet and soul-deep study of him that held back other words which he might have spoken.

In those few moments she had taken her place in his life. She stood before him like a goddess, tall and slender and unafraid, her head a gold-brown aureole, her face filled with a purity, a beatuy, and a strength that made him look at her speechless, waiting for the sound of her voice. In her look there was neither boldness nor suspicion. Her eyes were clear, deep pools of velvety blue that defied him to lie to her.

He felt that under those eyes he could have knelt down upon the sand and emptied his soul of its secrets for their inspection.

"It is not very strange that I should be here," she said at last. "I have always lived here. It is my home."

"Yes, I believe that," breathed Philip. "It is the last thing in the world that one would believe—but I do; I believe it. Something—I don't know what—told me that you belonged to this world as you stood there beside the rock. But I don't understand. A thousand miles from a city—and you! It's unreal. It's almost like the dreams I've been dreaming during the past 18 months, and the visions I've seen during that long, maddening night up on the coast, when for five months we did not see a glow of the sun. But—you understand—it's hard to comprehend."

From her he glanced swiftly over the rocks of the coulee, as if expecting to see some sign of the home she had spoken of or at least of some other human presence. She understood his questioning look.

"I am alone,' she said.

The quality of her voice startled him more than her words. There was a deeper, darker glow in her eyes as she watched their effect upon him. She swept out a gleaming white arm, still moist with the water of the pool, taking in the wide, autumn-tinted spaces about them.

"I am alone," she repeated, still keeping her eyes on his face. "Entirely alone. That is why you startled me—why I was afraid. This is my hiding place, and I thought——"

He saw that she had spoken words that she would have recalled. She hesitated. Her lips trembled. In that moment of suspense a little gray ermine dislodged a stone from the rock ridge above, them, and at the sound of it as it struck behind her the girl gave a start, and a quick flash of the old fear leaped for an instant into her face. An d now Philip beheld something in her which he had been too bewildered and wonder-struck to observe before. Her first terror had been so acute that he had failed to see what remained after her fright had passed. But it was clear to him now, and the look that came into his own face told him that he had made the discovery.

The beauty of her face, her eyes, her hair—the wonder of her presence 600 miles from civilization—had held him spellbound. He had only seen the deep lustre and the wonderful blue of her eyes. Now he saw that those eyes, exquisite in their loveliness, were haunted by something which she was struggling to fight back—a questing, hunted look that burned ther steadily, and of which he was not the cause. A deep-seated grief, a terror far back, shone through the forced calmness with which she was speaking to him. He knew that she was fighting with herself, that the nervously twitching fingers at her breast told more than her lips had confessed. He stepped nearer to her and held out a hand, and when he spoke his voice was vibrant with the thing that made men respect him and women have faith in him.

"Tell me—what you started to say," he entreated quietly. "This is your hiding place, and you thought—what? I think that I can guess. You thought that I was someone else, whom you had reason to fear."

She did not answer. It was as if she had not yet completely measured him. Her eyes told him that. They were not looking at him, but into him. And they were softly beautiful as wood violets. He found himself looking steadily into them — close, so close that he could have reached out and touched her. Slowly theer came over them a filmy softness. And then, marvellously, he saw the tears gathering, as dew might gather over the sweet petals of a flower. And still for a moment she did not speak. There came a little quiver at her throat, and she caught herself with a quick, soft breath.

"Yes, I thought you were someone else — whom I fear," she said then. "But why should I tell you? You are from down ther, from what you please to call civilization. I should distrust you because of that. So why — why should I tell you?"

In an instant Philip was at her side. In his rough, storm-beaten hand he caught the white fingers that trembled at her breast. And there was something about him now that made her completely unafraid.

"Why?" he asked. "Listen, and I will tell you. Four years ago I came up into this country from down there —the world they call civilization. I came up with every ideal and every dream I ever had broken and crushed. And up here I found God's country. I found new ideals and new dreams. I am going back with them. But they can never be broken as the others were — because — now — I have found something that will make them live. And that something is you! Don't let my words startle you. I mean them to be as pure as the sun that shines over our heads. If I leave you now —if I never see you again—you will have filled this wonderful world to me. And if I could do something to prove this — to make you happier — why I'd thank God for having sent me ashore to cook a mess of prunes."

He released her hand, and stepped back from her.

"That is why you should tell me," he finished.

A swift change had come into her eyes and face. She was breathing quickly. He saw the sudden throbbing of her throat. A flush of color had mounted into her cheeks. Her lips were parted, her eyes shone like stars.

"You would do a great deal for me?" she questioned breathlessly. "A great

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

ZEPPELIN RAIDER REACHES LONDON

London, Aug. 25.—Eight persons were killed and 36 injured in the Zeppelin raid last night, it was announced officially today. One hundred bombs were dropped. One Zeppelin reached the outskirts of London.

The war office, in announcing the foray, said that an attack was directed at ships off the coast.

Both land batteries and high angle guns mounted on ships kept up a hot fire against the raiders and aeroplanes went aloft to give battle to one of the airships, but it escaped in the clouds.

A Central News dispatch says there was great excitement in a town on the Thames esturary at 1 o'clock this morning when news was received of the approach of a Zeppelin. Mist obscured the raider, but it could be heard approaching from the coast. After hovering over the town for some time it passed toward the west. Shortly afterward a series of violent explosions, followed by cannonading, shook buildings and lighted the sky.

ABE MARTIN

What's become o' th' ole custom o' wearin' a cabbage leaf under th' hat t' keep off sunstroke?

A new broom sweeps clean, but th' new dress don't any more.

The Son of Tarzan

By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS.

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Continued From First Page.

This time resolutely. The ape squatted in a corner, watching his young companion. The youth commenced to remove the American's clothing piece by piece, and piece by piece he examined each garment minutely. Even to the shoes he searched with painstaking care, and when the last article had been removed and scrutinized he dropped back upon the bed with dilated eyes that saw nothing of the present—only a grim tableau of the future in which two forms swung silently from the limb of a great tree.

He sat thus for quite a while, but finally he was aroused by a noise coming from the floor below. Springing quickly to his feet, he blew out the lamp, and, crossing the floor silently, locked the door. Then he turned toward the ape, his mind made up.

Last evening he had been determined to start for home at the first opportunity to beg the forgiveness of his parents for this mad adventure. Now he knew that he might never return to them. The blood of a fellow man was upon his hands—in his morbid reflections he had long since ceased to attribute the death of Conlon to the ape. The hysteria of panic had fastened the guilt upon himself.

With money he might have bought justice; but penniless—ah, what hope could there be for strangers without money here?

But what had become of the money? He tried to recall when last he had seen it. He could not; nor, could he, would he have been able to account for its disappearance; for he had been entirely unconscious of the falling of the little package from his pocket into the sea as he clambered over the ship's side into the waiting canoe that bore him to shore.

Now he turned toward Akut.

"Come!" he said in the language of the great apes. Forgetful of the fact that he wore only a thin pajama suit, he led the way to the open window. Thrusting his head out, he listened attentively. A single tree grew a few feet from the window.

Nimbly the lad sprang to its bole, clinging catlike for an instant before he clambered quietly to the ground below. Close behind him came the great ape. Two hundred yards away a spur of the jungle ran close to the straggling town Toward this the lad led the way.

No one saw them, and a moment later the jungle swallowed them, and John Clayton, future Lord Greystoke, passed from the eyes and the knowledge of men.

It was late the following morning that a native houseman knocked upon the door of the room that had been assigned to Mrs. Billings and her grandson. Receiving no response, he inserted his passkey in the lock, only to discover that another key was already there, but from the inside.

He reported the fact to Herr Skopf, the proprietor, who at once made his way to the second floor, where, he, too, pounded vigorously upon the door. Receiving no reply, he bent to the keyhole in an attempt to look through into the room beyond. In so doing, being portly, he lost his balance, which necessitated putting a palm to the floor to maintain his equilibrium.

As he did so he felt something soft and thick and wet beneath his fingers. He raised his open palm before his eyes in the dim light of the corridor, and peered at it. Then he shuddered, for even in the semidarkness he saw a dark red stain upon his hand.

Leaping to his feet, he hurled his shoulder against the door. Herr Skopf is a heavy man—or at least he was then; I have not seen him for several years. The frail door collapsed beneath his weight, and Herr Skopf stumbled precipitately into the room.

Before him lay the greatest mystery of his life. Upon the floor at his feet was the dead body of a strange man. The neck was broken and the jugular severed as by the fangs of a wild beast. The body was entirely naked, the clothing being strewn about the corpse. The old lady and her grandson were gone The window was open. They must have disappeared through the window, for the door had been locked from the inside.

But how could the boy have carried his invalid grandmother from a second story window to the ground? It was preposterous! Again Herr Skopf searched the small room. He noticed that the bed was pulled away from the wall—why? He looked beneath it again for the third or fourth time. The two were gone; and yet his judgment told him that the old lady could not have gone without porters to carry her down as they had carried her up the previous day

Further search but deepened the mystery. All the clothing of the two was still in the room—if they had gone then they must have gone naked, or in their night clothes!

Herr Skopf shook his head; then he scratched it. He was baffled. He had never heard of Sherlock Holmes, or he would have lost no time in invoking the aid of that celebrated sleuth; for here was a real mystery. An old woman — an invalid who had to be carried from the ship to her room in the hotel—and a handsome lad, her grandson, had entered room 21 on the second floor of his hostelry the day before. They had had their evening meal served in their room—that was the last that had been seen of them. At nine the following morning the corpse of a strange man had been the sole occupant of room 21.

No boat had left the harbor in the meantime—there was not a railroad within hundreds of miles—there was no other white settlement that the two could reach under several days of arduous marching, accompanied by a well-equipped safari. They had simply vanished into thin air; for the native he had sent to inspect the ground beneath the open window had just returned to report that there was no sign of a footstep there, and what sort of creatures were they who could have dropped that distance to the soft turf without leaving spoor?

Herr Skopf shuddered. Yes, it was a great mystery—there was something uncanny about the whole thing. He hated to think about it, and he dreaded the coming night.

It was a great mystery to Herr Skopf—and doubtless still is!

CHAPTER V.

THE SHEIK'S DAUGHTER.

Two Swedes, Carl Jenssen and Sven Malbihn, after conducting several mysterious expeditions far to the south of the Sahara, turned their attention to the more profitable business of ivory poaching.

In a great district they were already known for their relentless cruelty and their greed for ivory. The natives feared and hated them. The European governments in whose possessions they worked had long sought them; but, working their way slowly out of the north, they had learned many things in the no-man's-land south of the Sahara, which gave them immunity from capture through easy avenues of escape that were unknown to those who pursued them

Their raids were sudden and swift. They seized ivory and retreated into the trackless wastes of the north before the guardians of the territory they raped could be made aware of their presence. Relentlessly they slaughtered elephants themselves as well as stealing ivory from the natives. Their following consisted of a hundred renegade Arabs and negro slaves—a fierce band of cutthroats.

Remember them—Carl Jenssen and Sven Malbihn, yellow bearded, Swedish giants—for you shall meet them later.

In the heart of the jungle, hidden away upon the banks of a small unexplored tributary of a large river that empties into the Atlantic not so far from the equator, lay a small heavily palisaded village. Twenty palm-thatched , beehive huts sheltered its black population, while half a dozen goatskin tents in the center of the clearing housed the score of Arabs who found shelter here, while by trading and raiding they collected the cargoes which their ships of the desert bore northward twice each year to the market at Timbuctu.

Playing before one of the Arab tents was a little girl of ten—a black haired, black-eyed little girl, who, with her nut-brown skin and graceful carriage, looked every inch a daughter of the desert. Her little fingers were busily engaged in fashioning a skirt of grasses for a much disheveled doll which a kindly disposed slave had made for her a year or two before.

The head of the doll was rudely chipped from ivory, while the body was a ratskin stuffed with grass. The arms and legs were bits of wood, perforated at one end and sewn to the ratskin torso.

The doll was quite hideous, and altogether disreputable and soiled; but Meriem thought it the most beautiful and adorable thing in the whole world, which is not so strange in view of the fact that it was the only object within that world upon which she could bestow her confidences and her love.

Everyone else with whom Meriem came in contact was, almost without exception, either indifferent to her or cruel. There was the old black hag who looked after her, for example, Mabunu, toothless, filthy, and ill-tempered.

She lost no opportunity to cuff the little girl, or even inflict minor tortures upon her; such as pinching, or, as she had twice done, searing the tender flesh with hot coals. And there was the sheik, her father. She feared him more than she did Mabunu. He often scolded her for nothing, quite habitually terminating his tirades by cruelly beating her until her little body was black and blue.

But when she was alone she was happy, playing with Geeka, or decking her hair with wild flowers, or making ropes of grasses. She was always busy and always singing — when they left her alone No amount of cruelty appeared sufficient to crush the innate happiness and sweetness from her full little heart.

Only when the sheik was near was she quiet and subdued. Him she feared with a fear that was at times almost hysterical terror.

(To Be Continued.)

Sudan Grass.

Most of the earlier accounts of Sudan grass failed to make clear that this new crop is nothing more or less than a fine-stemmed, non-saccharine sorghum. It has most of the characteristics of the ordinary sorghum, and its requirements as regards soil and climate are similar except that the Sudan grass differs from sorghums by maturing earlier and having such fine stems that it is readily cured into hay.

Experiments made at the Kentucky state station in 1915 produced a crop of eight tons per acre of dry hay in two cuttings. This exceptionally high yield was made possible by unusually fertile soil and good culture. The plots were drilled about the middle of May, using 20 to 25 pounds of seed to the acre, seeded with an ordinary grain drill.

The first crop was cut when the Sudan grass was fully headed, and the second crop in time to avoid the first frost.

Where Sudan grass has been grown for two or three years it is the opinion of the growers that it will largely take the place of millet and sorghum for fodder purposes, and also be valuable as a green fodder to cut for supplementing pasture.

Paint Premises.

After crops are laid by is the time to paint; and for the time employed, there is nothing which will add more beauty and attractiveness to the home premises and make the buildings longer lived and more valuable than a little paint. Paint is life insurance to all kinds of buildings. In this age of high cost of building materials, it pays the farmer to preserve the farm and home buildings, whenever they show the least signs of needing it.

Paint, of course, does beautify and greatly improve the appearance and adds much to the value of property, but at the same time it is of far more benefit for protection than for ornament. A little time and money spent in keeping the buildings properly painted will add greatly to their length of life, and make the farm far more valuable.

Most anyone can do a neat job if careful. Never buy cheap paint, but get some good, reliable brand that you know has proved to be all that is claimed for it. Cheap paint is worthless at most any price, as it takes more, and is easily washed off or cracked off by the sun.

Buildings should be perfectly dry and scraped well, so as to be free from dirt and dust before applying the paint. Let each coat get thoroughly dry before applying another. Sometimes three coats are necessary on new boards, but two are generally enough on buildings that have been painted.

See that each coat is nicely and evenly applied, always finishing a board out completely to the end. Never lap fresh paint on dried or partly dry paint for such laps will always show up ugly in the finished job.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have some information from some Farmstead reader who has had experience concerning raspberry culture. I want to know something about Millers' red raspberries. They come from the root and are almost thornless. I have some eight feet high and don't know whether to cut off the tops or not.—T., Ohio.

I have a Jersey heifer with her first calf four months old. I have always allowed the calf to suck twice during milking. I want to wean the calf, but the cow will hardly give down any of her milk unless I let it suck. Will some Farmstead reader tell me how to get the cow to give down her milk?—N. B., Illinois.

Warts on Cow.

I see where D. of Pennsylvania, wants to know what to do for a cow troubled with warts on her head. If he will tie a silk thread or horse hair tightly around each wart they will drop off soon.—H., Tennessee.

Soil Fertility.

Yields of oats, barley, grasses intended for pasture and hay, and alfalfa have been decreased this season in Tennessee and many other southern states by the cool, damp spring. Plant lice multiply rapidly under such climatic conditions and sap the life from the growing crops. Many a man became faint of heart as he watched his crops under the power of these lice, and found that nothing could be done then to help the plants win out.

After the lice are well along in their destrictive work the parasites come. One of the most active of these is a bee. This bee soon rids the plants of lice and the crops proceed from that point in their growth to develop normally. But they have lost out in their early development. That loss can never be recovered. If the season has been cool and damp, the lice have multiplied ahead of the parasites; if the season opens warm, then the bee gets in his work and destroys the lice at the outset.

In Tennessee it has been found that if nitrate of soda is applied at the rate of 80 to 100 pounds to the acre early in spring, the lice do not do so much damage to crops on such areas as where the land has received no fertilizer. This fact, perhaps, suggested to the experimentalists that if the ground was rich crops could withstand the lice attacks easier. This belief is being substantiated by observation.

Two Tennessee alfalfa fields were located side by side. The farmer of the one had supplied his field with barnyard manure and commercial fertilizer; the other had simply grown the crops in his rotation without thought of adding fertility. It was the latter farmer who called in the county agent to look at his alfalfa. The crop was turning yellow, was not developing as it should. Lice covered the plants. The agent noted the next field. He saw that lice were few and that the alfalfa was growing nicely. The soil of the two fields was the same; the seed had been purchased from the same source; everything was the same except the soil fertility. The farmer and the agent recognized which field was richer.

The county agent feels that he has learned a lesson. He now advocates increasing the fertility of the soil in order that the lice pests may be held down. That, he tells his farmer friends can begin now.

Sugar Beets.

The area planted to sugar beets in the United States in 1916 is estimated at 768,500 acres, as compared with 664,300 acres in 1915 and 514,600 in 1914. These figures are based upon reports to the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture from practically all beet sugar companies.

The condition of sugar beets on July 1 was 87.5 per cent of a normal. This forecasts an average yield per acre of 9.6 short tons of beets (as weighed in factories at time of using). The actual outturn will likely be above or below this amount according as conditions at harvest are better or worse than usual. An average of 9.6 tons on the estimated planted area, or 768,500 acres, amounts to 7,378,000 tons. Assuming an average abandonment of 8 per cent of the planted acreage, the quantity used for sugar would be about 6,788,000 tons of beets. In 1915, 6,150,000 tons of beets were used, and 874,220 short tons of sugar were made, or an average of 284 pounds of sugar per ton of beets.

The total tonnage, as harvested, is regularly greater than the tonnage as sliced for sugar, owing to loss in weight from drying and other causes. The quantity as harvested (delivered to factories) for 1916 is forecast as 7,382,000 short tons, subject to the qualifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

If onions are not growing, scatter some hen manure or other fertilizer rich in nitrogen over the field just before a rain or cultivate it in well.

Prop up apple branches which are heavily laden with fruit. Another good way to relieve them is to carefully pick the imperfect fruit.

THE GARDEN

Cement Hotbeds.

When I began market gardening I constructed my hotbeds with two-inch planks for the form or frame, says one writer. After a surprisingly few years this planking had become so decayed that I had to replace it.

This time I treated the planking with creosote before placing, yet in another few years they were likewise rotted out. I then decided to try making the frame of cement.

I began with but one that fall, desiring to see how it worked before making all my hotbeds of it.

That first year I began to discover my cement hotbed frame had other advantages over wood than merely its greater durability. In it I can grow plants right up to the very edge of the bed, whereas with plank walls the edges of the bed always dried out faster, causing the plants there to be backward and not as thrifty as in the rest of the bed. Furthermore, the plants not only develop more uniformly, but are more robust than those grown in beds having plank frames. Then, besides retaining the moisture much better, the cement-framed beds also hold a uniform temperature much better than the wood-framed ones.

As to durability and relative cost I cannot see but that mine are just as good as when first made—eight and nine years ago. They cost in both labor and material $3.10 each, as against an outlay of $2.15 each for wood frames that lasted but four to six years. Present indications are that these cement frames are good for one's lifetime. The walls are from two to two and one-half inches thick.

In this section truckers generally build or fix up their hotbeds and greenhouses during the slack period in late August, and this is a particularly favorable time to make these cement frames, as the ground is then thoroughly settled and compacted and there is little likelihood of trouble in placing the cement on such a firm foundation of soil.

Making Garden.

"Whether the garden is to be a success or not depends in great measure on its location with reference to the home and to the farm buildings. It should be easily reached both by those who care for it and by the housewife, who does most of the harvesting. It should be so placed that plows and other tools do not need to be brought far, for this takes time and labor and makes the garden work expensive. Then, too, if the garden is close at hand, spare times now and then can be used in going over it.

"The garden is generally well drained, but if it is not, laying a few lines of tile in the garden will frequently pay. Early vegetables will not do well in a water-logged soil and late ones are injured almost as badly. On the other hand, most vegetables need plenty of water to thrive and produce well. Their roots are so shallow they cannot go down to a deep water table in dry seasons as trees can, so artificial watering may save the garden, and is a great convenience to have some sort of water supply near at hand.

"The soil should be fertile. Vegetables are heavy feeders, but they will return many times over the value of the manure used in building up the soil. Barnyard manure is the best general fertilizer to use, both for its plant food value and for its tendency to lighten up tight and clayey soils which drain poorly and remain 'cold' until late in the spring. The loose, mellow soil resulting from the application of barnyard manure is also essential in growing the root crops, which are likely to be misshapen and distorted in too tight and stony soils. Root crops are more easily harvested in a mellow soil, too. A dressing of three inches of manure is not too much, but it should be well rotted if it is plowed under in the spring.

"Gardens that were plowed last fall will show the good effects of (1) weathering, and (2) a reduced number of grubs and other pests that have escaped freezing, as well (3) as the opportunity for rotting of the manure through winter. If your garden was not plowed last fall it should be done as early as the ground is at all fit to work, now." —J. S. Gardner, Missouri College of Agriculture.

Prickly Lettuce.

A common weed that sometimes becomes troublesome is the prickly lettuce. It is closely related and somewhat resembles the ordinary garden lettuce when in seed. It is an annual plant that grows to a height of from two to six feet. It begins to bloom in July and continues until killed by frost. One plant will produce over 8,000 seeds. The seeds are tufted like the dandelion, so are carried by the wind. One plant that goes to seed is capable of seeding a large area.

This weed, under ordinary circumstances, should not be difficult to control. Cutting the plants off below the ground will kill them as will the growing of cultivated crops. The aim should be to prevent seed from forming. Being an annual plant it lives only one year. Sheep will eat prickly lettuce and can often be used to good advantage in keeping it under control.

Prickly lettuce seed is often found in clover, millet and the heavier grass seeds and is thus introduced on the farm. Care should be taken to secure only pure grass seeds and if the weed does appear the plants should be destroyed before they have a chance to reproduce themselves.

THE ORCHARD

Thin Peace Foliage.

As a result of severe heading back and good growing weather, the peach trees make an unushally vigorous dense growth of new branches. In order to secure the best form of tree this dense growth of new limbs should now be thinned out. If all these branches are left crowding each other, they will fill the center of the tree which will result in their being shaded and weakened.

Enough thinning of the dense branches in cutback peach trees should be done to open up the center of the trees to admit sunlight and air. Space the branches so each one will have room to make full development and mature its fruit buds for the coming season. Pruning should be most abundant in the center of the tree in order to form rather an open center and to encourage the formation of a low, wide-spreading head. The tendency of much of this new growth is directly upwards. In many cases strong inner branches growing straight up may be tipped back to outward growing side branches to secure lateral spreading form of the tree.

Give this strong new growth plenty of room and light and a fine crop of fruit buds will result next year, but if they are too densely shaded, the fruit buds cannot develop properly.

Spraying With Nitrate.

Nitrate of soda has been recommended as a spray for fruit trees to free them of scale and at the same time fertilize them. This double-headed effect claimed for the nitrate spray has not been substantiated by the results obtained in tests made in California on citrus trees. According to a report published in the California Cultivator the spray was used in five different strengths: 40 pounds of nitrate of soda in 200 gallons of water; 30 pounds of nitrate of soda and 10 pounds of soap powder; 40 pounds of nitrate of soda and 10 pounds of soap powder; 30 pounds of nitrate of soda and 18 pounds of soap powder; 45 pounds of nitrate of soda.

Where the nitrate of soda was used alone the results were very poor. The addition of the soap powder made the spray more effective. The report states that the nitrate of soda did not materially add to the efficiency of the spray. No statement is made as to the fertilizing effect upon the trees, but as the tree does not take its food through the bark the only fertilizing effect the nitrate could have as far as we can see, would be where the spray material ran down the trunk of the tree or dripped from the branches and was absorbed by the soil and then taken up by the roots. The effect from this source would undoubtedly be beneficial and tend to stimulate the tree to more vigorous growth.

POULTRY

Killing Mites.

The common red mite which is most active during the warm weather is commonly found about the roosts and dropping boards, also about the nests, and many times in brooders and coops for the hen and her chicks. The mite is easily held in check if proper methods of control are used. While kerosene will quickly kill them it evaporates in a few days.

Any of the coal tar mixtures are more effective says Farm and Home. One of the best to use is carbolenium, which is recommended highly by the Connecticut station. Containing a coal tar product and carbolic acid it acts as a wood stain and remains effective for a long period of time, being even more effective than pure carbolic acid. One application a year is generally sufficient but it must be used with discretion.

An excess amount either on the roosts or on the adjoining boards may result in eye trouble to the hens or chickens. To avoid this it is best to make the application when changing the chicks from one house to another, allowing at least two days for the mixture to dry before using the house. If this cannot be done dilute it with kerosene and apply lightly with a brush.

If roosts are allowed to dry outside of the poultry house there is less danger of injury to the fowls. The roosts should be removed and painted, the roosting boards thoroughly cleaned, then painted being sure to use the carbolenium very liberally in the cracks between the boards. In badly infested houses or where mites show signs of returning it may be necessary to make a second application.

Broody Hens.

The broody hen is a summer problem that, unless given constant attention, considerably lessens the productiveness of the flock. In the spring when the laying powers of the hens are at their height, it is a comparatively easy matter to break up the sitters, while as the summer advances they become more persistent. They may have been "broken up" two or three times, but late in the summer they seem bound to sit anyway. These remarks apply to such breeders as Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, the kinds most universally kept on the farm. Mongrel flocks show this characteristic even more strongly. Lighter breeds like Leghorns seldom become broody.

It should be remembered that the broody hen is somewhat low in the scale of vigor, therefore no violent measures should be attempted, else the future production may be hindered. Such measures as throwing forcibly from the nest, "sousing" with water or even shutting up with a young cockerel are not the best methods. The object sought is to get the sitting idea out of the hen's head. This can best be accomplished by giving her an airy comfortable coop where the opportunity to recline in a sitting position is lacking. To this end one man constructed a "jail" which is suspended from the limb of an apple tree, open at the sides but tightly covered at the top to keep out the summer showers. The bottom is also so constructed that perching is always necessary. Food and water are supplied by cups attached to the outside. In this airy, swinging "jail" the hen speedily forgets her vision of downy chicks to scratch for, and quickly regains her lost condition.

While the broodies are in gaol they should be fed a ration calculated to give an abundant egg yield. Green food, fresh and appetizing, should be provided. A contrivance of this sort may be used at all times of the year, hanging it from the rafters of the house when the weather is too cold outside. Should a cold rain develop, even in the summer months, hens should not be allowed to remain exposed to it. The broody hen is in a condition to take cold more readily than her sister that is laying.

Culling Hens.

It takes a man with spunk to thin out his birds so that he may have a good working force later in the season, says one writer. Many times I do hate to pick up the thrifty-looking hen and say, "You will have to go." In the same way to sort the pullets over and take away those that "might possibly" lay next winter calls for a fine exercise of grit. We have these birds now. It has cost us a fine penny to get them up where they are, and we dislike to part with them just when the promise of future service seems best.

But it never pays to mince matters in dealing with questionable birds. No matter how well a hen looks, if we know she is getting along in years, as a rule, her profit is past. I have had hens lay pretty well for two or three years and then drop right off suddenly.

It is the same with the pullets that are in any way off condition. Every bird that is slow about making growth, or which has a delicate appearance, ought to be disposed of as soon as possible. A little extra feeding will make these birds ready for the market, and that is where they should go. It is hardly possible to take an immature, pimping pullet and make it a profitable member of the flock.

From the time that bird was hatched it should have been marked for an early doom. I find that weak, slow-growing birds are the ones that take the profit out of many a man's business.

Still another place where we may show good judgment is in getting our flock worked down to the capacity of the houses. There is no more disastrous thing than to try to crowd a 100-bird flock into a 50-hen house. We may not have disease to combat, but we surely will not get as many eggs, and what we do get will not be as apt to be fertile when breeding time comes round again. Most of us like to make our space as remunerative as we can. We do not feel like putting more money into houses, so we crowd. The right thing to do is either to sell off the birds or make more houses.

Molting Hens.

One of two things should be done with hens around molting time, says a raiser. One is to let the older hens go before they fairly get to the time for shedding their feathers. They have now laid out their litter and must have some time to get through their "sick" period, during which they bring in nothing and keep eating. Every hen that is getting along in years should walk the plank, right now, unless she is specially valuable as a breeder. If we would sort our flocks over and do this early, we would be a good deal better off at the end of the season.

For the younger birds a different course must be followed. The one great thing is to get the hens back to laying after the molt as soon as we can, and have them in good physical condition. For that reason our treatment must not be so radical, as some advise, but natural and steady. If you watch a molting hen you will see that she is inclined to be weak and less vigorous than formerly. If she is not really sick, still she is "under the weather." This is because of the drain while losing the old plumage and growing a new crop of feathers.

Begin the treatment by cutting down on the food, especially the heavy, hearty food, for a few days. Meanwhile give the hens all possible chance to roam around at will. It may take some coaxing to get them to do this, but it is better for them than to dump about in the houses. The more the hen stirs around, the healthier she will be.

About the same ration may be given during the period of molting that is used when the hen is laying eggs regularly. But as the molt goes on, it is a good plan to add some oil meal, which enters into feather construction quite largely. Ten per cent of oil meal in a mash mixture, increasing to twice that, will do nicely. Watch the droppings and act accordingly. Don't give drugs; they are dangerous and may lead to trouble. Sunflower seeds are better than medicine. Be kind and patient with the molting birds.

THE DAIRY

Ropy Milk.

Sliminess or ropiness which develops after the milk has been standing for some time, is due to the development of bacteria. Although a number of kinds of bacteria sometimes cause ropiness in milk, it is considered probable that the type known as Bacterium Lactis Viscium is most often responsible for that condition.

It is frequently found in water. Animals wading through surface water infected with this organism may contaminate the udder and flanks which in turn contaminate the milk at milking time. It is possible water used in cooling the milk, or even that used in rinsing utensils, may be responible. The contamination sometimes comes from the air of the stable, dusty feed and other sources.

Preventive measures consist in thorough steaming or boiling of all utensils, as they may be harboring the organism; the protection of milk and utensils from dust; and the cleaning up and possibly disinfection of the stables. The cow should be kept from wading in pools of water. Sometimes the source of trouble can be discovered by placing samples of the milk, at different stages of its production, in bottles that have been boiled or sterilized in some manner. For instance, one sample should be taken by milking directly into the bottle, another from the milk pail, another after straining and so on. The samples should be allowed to stand at usual temperature, and if some show the ropiness and others do not, the source of contamination may be located. Of course, air contamination is always possible and must be guarded against. This trouble is often difficult to locate and get rid of.

Organisms, other than the one mentioned, which ordinarily do not cause ropy milk, are sometimes responsible for this trouble. The ordinary milk souring bacteria seem to produce a ropy condition in exceptional cases.

Ropy milk is not harmful. Of course, this statement does not apply to milk which is stringy when it comes from the udder. Its condition, in this case, is due to an inflamed condition of the udder and it is dangerous. A ropy fermentation is purposely developed in much of the milk used in making Edam cheese, in Holland. The people of Norway drink large quantities of a sour ropy milk. Bacteria which cause a ropiness in milk, are used in much of the fermented milk sold in the cities of this country.

Color of Butter.

That the rich yellow color demanded by the public in dairy products is primarily due to the character of the cow's feed is demonstrated by recent experiments carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Missouri state experiment station. For some years dairy experts have been studying this question. Their conclusion is that, although to some extent a breed characteristic, the intensity of this yellow color may, within certain limits, be inreased or diminished at will by changing the animal's ration.

Chemical tests show that the yellow pigment in milk consists of several well known pigments found in green plants. Of these the principal one is carotin, so called because it constitutes a large part of the coloring matter of carrots. The other yellow pigments in the milk are known as xanthophylis. These are found in a number of plants, including grass, but are especially abundant in yellow autumn leaves.

These pigments pass directly from the feed into the milk. This explains the well known fact that fresh green grass and carrots increase the yellowness of butter, the only standard by which the average person judges its richness. On the other hand, a large proportion of these pigments is deposited in the body fat and elsewhere in the cow. When the ration is changed to one containing fewer carotin and xanthophylis constituents, this hoarded store is gradually drawn upon, and in consequence the yellowness of the milk does not diminish so rapidly as it otherwise would. This yellowness increases, however, the instant the necessary plant pigment are restored to the rations.

Green grass is probably richer in carotin than any other dairy feed. Cows fed on it will therefore produce the highest colored butter. Green corn is which xanthophylis constitute the chief pigment, will also produce a highly colored product. On the other hand, a ration of bleached clover hay and yellow corn is practically devoid of yellow pigments and the milk from cows fed upon it will gradually lose its color. It is, of course, indisputably true that the breed does influence the color of the milk fat; but vary the ration and there will be a corresponding variation in the color of the milk fat in each breed.

In the cows of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds, the body fat is frequently of such a deep yellow color that some butchers and consumers look with disfavor upon beef from these breds. For this prejudice there is absolutely no justification. The yellowness of the fat springs from the same causes as the yellowness of the milk fat, and there is no reason for objecting in one case to the very thing that is prized in the other.

LIVE STOCK

Treating Rupture.

The time to treat colts for rupture in the region of the navel is when they are young and before the ruptured structures have become large enough to permit the passage out of the abdominal cavity of any portion of the intestines. It should be done at the time of birth or soon after the navel begins to close up. This should take place naturally and completely, and the wall of the abdomen closed together firmly. However, this does not always happen, and hence we have a little pouchlike enlargement forming that has a direct connection with the abdominal cavity. This may close up of its own acord, and then again it may become larger until finally structures like a loop of intestines will be able to work their way into it.

You will find the following to be all that is probably necessary: Clip off the hair around the enlargement and back two inches from the base; grease the skin thoroughly around the edge of the clipped area; take a glass rod and some concentrated nitric acid and, dipping the glass rod into the acid, draw three or four lines across this enlargement. It may be necessary to repeat this treatment once or twice.

The acid will cauterize it and cause sear tissues to form, which will ultimately fill up the opening in the abdominal cavity and the rupture will be obliterated.—W. P. Shuler, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Oklahoma A. and M. college, Stillwater, Okla.

Clean Feed for Hogs.

During all the cool season of the year, the waste of a clean nature from the kitchen, cellar and dairy departments of the home may be fed to the hogs, large and small. But in warm weather, one must be very careful not to allow the waste or garbage to accumulate so as to set up a fermentation, says one farmer. That is to say, banish from the back premises any receptacle into which all waste can be dumped and be allowed to sour, ferment or start to decay.

All the pure and clean refuse can be fed to the hogs daily, but omit to mix with this class of feed any of the soapy dishwater, the suds from the family washing, and any fluid in which is incorporated any excess of salt, bleaching powders and other villainous compounds used about the home for any cleansing purpose. Badly decayed fruits and vegetables, while hogs will eat them, should be placed in the compost heap, or be buried in the ground.

During the warm months it is especially noticeable that decaying vegetation, highly fermented feed from garbage receptacles and soured and mouldy grain or mill products are a very prolific source of worms in hogs.

If there is quite a number of hogs on the farm, and only a small amount of what is termed garbage, it is quite possible the feeding of it may result in no apparent harm. Still it is my opinion from my own and other's experiences, that the compost heap is the most profitable place for all the refuse from a home if it is getting badly decayed or fermented.

Hogs are nice animals if given a fair chance, but being always hungry, if they are fed filthy feed in muddy lots and pens, they eat ravenously; and if this kind of treatment is kept up very long, bad results are certain to follow.

Worms in Hogs.

The wormy hog is always an unprofitable one, aud there are several kinds of worms that infest the hog family. The most common one is called the round intestinal worm. I have seen them after having been passed by hogs, anywhere from 5 to 12 inches in length, says one man. They are a whitish-yellow, smooth, tapering at both ends, and to the eye seem to be void of head or tail.

They are found in pigs of almost any size, and their presence is always costing the hog feeder money.

The worms have to be fed; they must subsist. You feed the hog and the hog feeds the worms, for the nutrients of the food consumed by the hog are taken up by the worms. What the worms do not consume is used by the hog in building new tissue.

Is it any wonder that a wormy hog is usually scrawny and lean and lank? They can never eat enough to satisfy the appetite of the worms and at the same time be a profitable hog to the feeder. Better get rid of the worms, for they not only sap the nutrition from the feed of the hog, but weaken the vitality and make hogs more susceptible to all forms of diseases common to them.

Worms clog the intestines, irritate them and cause disorder of the whole digestive system. We have found upon opening a hog that the intestines were literally packed with worms. How could a feeder expect any profit from a hog in such a condition? Yet there are many men who feed such hogs with an expectation of realizing a profit. Do not understand me to say that worms are a disease; not that; but I do say that theyp are the cause of a great many of our hog troubles. It is claimed that worms cause 75 per cent of all our hog losses, directly or indirectly. I do not know that this is true, but they will soon make sickly hogs out of well ones.

The lung worm is another we frequently find in the hog's windpipe and lungs. They are very hard to contend with, once they get well established in the lungs. They irritate the windpipe and cause the hogs to cough. I have found the windpipe full of these worms..

Another worm found in the hog we may call kidney worm because it is found in and about the kidneys. Some claim this worm causes paralysis of the hind quarters or weak back, or symptoms similar to rheumatism, but there is no proof for this idea.

It has been demonstrated to our full satisfaction that a wormy pig is an unprofitable one. Unless you exterminate the worms you might just as well exterminate the pig, as far as your profit goes. I am sure that none of us are in the hog-feeding business for the pleasure we get out of it; neither do we like to see a lot of lean, lank, unthrifty pigs in our feed lots. It does not speak well for the man in charge. We cannot afford to feed high-priced feed to wormy hogs.

FARM BRIEFS

Cool the cream down to 50 degrees F. as soon as it is separated.

Make a trial of colonizing the developing pullets alongside the corn and stubble fields. The insects, tender weeds, and clover will furnish nearly half their food requirements for several months. A few dollars invested in poultry wire for temporary yarding around the colony houses will be well spent.

If a watering trough is worth anything it is worth a cover. If you were a horse or cow would you like to drink out of a trough where every kind of a creature could wash its feet and befoul the water?

If the pastures grow short and dry, the extra forage or grain should be supplied before the shortage is felt.

One of the best cures for sore shoulders is powdered boracic acid dusted on the sore; it is healing and non-irritating.

Slaked lime, if it can be had at less cost than ground limestone, and if in condition to spread well, is very satisfactory for correcting acidity in sour soils.

Bacteria cause the souring of milk. Bacteria usually get into milk in dirt and the bacteria develop fast when the milk is warm. To keep the bacteria out, keep dirt out of the milk. This means care in milking and care to have the milk utensils clean. Keeping the milk cool will retard the development of the bacteria, that do get into the milk. Cans or vessels that have had milk in them should be rinsed in cool water first, as hot water hardens the albumen of the milk and makes it hard to remove.

When buying feeds keep posted on the markets.

It doesn't pay to "put 'er through" just as tight as you can jump when you are churning. Take your time to it. The butter will come just as quickly and it will be lots better.

If the colt shows colic symptoms or is not doing well, examine his teeth. A sharp tooth cutting tongue or cheek will prevent grinding the food and cause trouble. Sometimes a tooth needs extracting.

One easy way to increase the value of your property is to encourage others to increase the value of theirs.

If the strawberry bed is to bear next year is should have been mowed and worked over before this.

Boards are better than earth for banking early celery.

Fatten unprofitable ewes now, during the warm weather, and put fine ewe lambs in their places.

Use some good spray to protect the cows from the flies. Spray them morning and night after milking, to avoid any odor getting into the milk.

The proper time for layering black and purple raspberry tips is when they become slightly thickened and grow without leaves. Peg them down with a stone or clod of earth to prevent the wind whipping them around and they will quickly take root.

A good deal is said about the hog as a mortgage lifter, but it is up to the man behind the hog to do his part.

Take a day off and spend it in the woods or at the nearest lake. It pays.

If the cows are allowed to shrink in milk flow on account of short feed, it is costly to bring them back, and sometimes impossible until they freshen again.

There is an ever-increasing conviction that there is a close relation between filthy quarters and hog cholera. And this conviction is sound.

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MERCHANT DIVE BOAT GETS HOME

Deutschland Arrives at Weser River, Slightly Damaged on Way.

London, Aug. 24.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland, which arrived at the mouth of the Weser river on Wednesday, was slightly damaged, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from The Hague. The eastward voyage from Baltimore to Germany was made in 23 days. A German wireless despatch picked up on the English coast said that all the members of Captain Paul Koenig's crew were well.

"Reports from Bremen state that the Deutschland's arrival surprised the directors of the ocean company as she was not expected until a later date," says The Hague correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. The submarine was slightly damaged and the members of her crew were very unwilling to talk of the homeward voyage.

"Captain Koenig is being feted as a national hero and has been summoned to headquarters by the kaiser for personal congratulations. The owners received news of the vessel's progress seven days ago and it was only then that the Deutschland's sister ship, the Bremen, was allowed to leave for the United States."

A distance of 100 miles was traversed under water without difficulty.

The Deutschland's time for the Atlantic voyage was 23 days; consequently if the Bremen left on August 16 and her speed is the same as that of her sister ship she should arrive in American waters about September 8.

In northern India sheep are used as beasts of burden. They carry a load of 20 pounds each.

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The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

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7942—Ladies' Kimona.

Cut in one size only. If you care at all for kimonos you will like this one, which has the front and back in one piece, the edges of the fronts are faced with ribbon tie in wide and so are the pretty flowing sleeves, but bands of contrasting material will give satisfaction when the fabric making the kimono does not require silk binding. Two ball buttons and a loop fasten the garment at the yoke line. Comfort may be gained at the very slightest effort and cost of copying this design from the pattern.

7948—Misses' and Small Women's Dress.

Cut in sizes 14-20 years. All that is new and attractive is combined in this dress. The blouse with a plaited peplum has a well shaped sleeve with a neat cuff, braid trimmed, an outside belt to match the cuffs and a collar in contrasting goods to frame the face with color. The separate one-piece plaited skirt has a graceful sweep.

7916—Girls' Overall Apron.

Cut in sizes 4-12 years. Cut with a square yoke front and back, this little apron becomes interesting. The upper edges of the front and back are gathered to the lower edges of the yokes and the joining is bound. Long or short sleeves, and to brighten the face of the girl who wears it, a collar in contrasting color finishes the neck. Fastening is at back. A school girl can make this little garment with the pattern before her.

7921—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 8-14 yrs. For the growing girl, a "best dress" made like the one in the picture will be an excellent choice. The waist has six tucks in each half of the front and in each back, and the neck is finished with a band of insertion and ruffle of edging; the sleeve finish is similar. To a belt of insertion bands and material, the waist and straight gathered skirt are joined. The gathered ruffles are effective on the skirt, but may be omitted and the waist may have the neck and shoulder edges gathered, if you do not want it tucked. Price a dress like this at a store and your decision will be to make this at home.

7927—Girls' Coat.

Cut in sizes 6-12 yrs. The smallest girl will appreciate the good points of this coat, which is cut with ample fullness; the fronts are faced to give revers, showing a dainty ruffle or closed to protect the neck and throat, at will. The coat is "dressed" with a gathered top pocket that has "buttons on" and a deep cuff finishes a one-seam full sleeve—the pattern gives, also, a seam plain sleeve. A model for corduroy, silk, chinchilla or the pile fabrics.

7959—Ladies' Waist.

Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Another model that will count among the season's successes. The shoulder straps are as much to be admired as the button and loop decoration in diagonal effect, where the closing is made, and the 3-in. facing of the fronts for the stylish rever effect.

7926—Ladies' Three-Gore Skirt.

Cut in sizes 22-30 in. waist measure.

Fashion offers this skirt in three gore in 3 gores, with the side yoke effect; at the side seams the gores are gathered where the yokes join; a slightly raised waistline is used and a modish fullness is noticeable. The right front gore laps the left in closing and buttons and a belt tacked to the top of the skirt give the finishing touches. This skirt can be successfully copied from the pattern without hesitation.

7919—Ladies' Tucked Shirt Waist.

Cut in sizes 34-42 in. bust measure. Simplicity rules this design in a shirt waist which has a back yoke. In each half of the back, below the yoke, two tucks are made to turn toward the armhole; they give a trim effect. In each front 4 tucks are made and a lovely collar rolls low with the revers to give a graceful V shape to the neck. Double cuffs on full length sleeves are further details of interest. This will go with a plain tailored skirt.

7954—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36-42 in. bust.

A novel way of using striped material is shown in this model. The fronts of the blouse are gathered quite full to a square yoke with stripes running across; a flat collar and tie in plain colors contrasting brighten up the garment. The skirt has side sections gathered to yokes cut crosswise of the material, and the front gore has a plait each side of the center; buttons trim to advantage. The fullness is pushed to the sides and back, giving a stylish effect.

7947—Maternity Apron Dress.

Cut in sizes 36-42 in. bust. Made to expand with the figure, this maternity apron dress in general effect differs in no way from a dress in the prevailing style for practical wear. A box plait is a good feature in each front and in each half of the back and there is a yoke to which the back portion is gathered. Bands 1½ in. wide, in solid color contrasting are attractively used on the garment which buttons down the entire length of the left front. Buttons and buttonholes should be and can easily be made after the pattern in a very short time.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipts of 40c.

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INSANITY IS BEING LESSENED BY WAR

Dr. Graham, Irish Alienist, Tells Good Effect of Tonic Value of War.

London, Aug. 26.—An interesting sidelight on President Wilson's remark about the world going mad is given in the annual report of Dr. William Graham, of Belfast, one of the most highly reputed Irish alienists. Dr. Graham presents a remarkable picture of the tonic value of war. He says:

"It has become commonplace, since August, 1914, to say the world is growing mad, and there is a widespread popular notion that the distress and and agony of a conflict so terrible as the present one must end in a profound psychic disturbance and alienation. Yet, the fact is indisputable that insanity, like crime, has lessened during the period of the war."

So far as the future is concerned Dr. Graham is equally encouraging. He says:

"The problem of the probable influence of war upon the mental life of a nation and upon insanity is not an isolated one. It is implicated in the general economic, sociological and physical state of the community at a given time. The present war will have a powerful bearing on these factors and so will deeply affect the mental health. The need of our time is the mobilization of all forces that make for betterment, humanization, ethical, social and religious, to help the nation to make permanent the lessons in loss and sorrow.

Gone Forth to Face Death.

"There are solid grounds for the hope that especially although not exclusively among women, we shall find a great diminution in those neurotic disorders that form a part of the mental abnormality of thousands of men who have gone or are preparing to go to the front, who have all their life been subject to the bondage of neurasthenic weakness and incapacity or of psychasthenic fears or hypochondriac fancies. They have never known what it is to live, but, at the country's call, they have flung from off them the spell of ancient inhibitions and long-established impracticalities and have gone forth to face wounds and death. Only when summoned to possible surrender of life have they learned how wonderful life really is. The physical regime under which these men are compelled to live can have nothing but the best effect on those subject to its discipline.

Idleness Has Lost Its Hold.

"Especially significant is the change coming over the lives of women of the middle classes. These sheltered daughters of the merchant or professional man, victims of mid-Victorian traditions of gentility, are now falling into line with their sisters of the upper and the humbler social ranks, and are discovering that life is something greater than the latest novel from Mudie's, or a game of tennis, or even the tepid gossip of the church sewing meeting. Idleness and ennui have lost their hold. Healthy and unselfish activity is now the prevailing fashion among war-enfranchised women. It has set them free from the benumbing conventionalities that threatened to stifle their psychic energy, and so far it has contributed to the soundness of mind and nerve among the mighty sociological forces which the present world conflict set in motion.

"Not the least will be the new value set upon all sorts of good work and the new dignity which will crown the worker with the ever-widening circle of women's interests. A new barrier against mental disorder has been erected. War is war. It is the destruction of culture, art, education, the finest fruits of humanity, but the human mind has a strange power of wringing out of the worst evils some great and far-reaching good."

U. S. FINDS FAMILY OF OHIOAN IN POLAND

Acts as Agent in Bringing Them Together Again.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Boruck Levin of Van Wert, former resident of Polish Russia, but who was naturalized as an American last April, will be reunited with his family in Van Wert in September.

For several months Levin's family have been lost. They were in the part of Poland occupied by German troops. The United States consul at Warsaw, at the request of Congressman Mathews, took up the task of trying to locate them. The residence given was the name of a town that appears in three provinces. "Through the courtesy of the German military authorities," he writes, he was finally able to find them. The wife and children will leave Rotterdam, Sept. 1 for the United States.

SETTLEMENT IS EXPECTED SOON

Wilson Thinks Mexican Dispute Will Be at End Before Election.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Settlement of all questions in dispute between the present de facto government of Mexico and the United States is expected by President Wilson by election.

Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Designate Arredondo planned to confer today to perfect arrangements for the meetings of the joint commission. It is expected Asbury Park or some nearby New Jersey summer resort will be chosen as the meeting place. This will put the commission close to the summer White House so that President Wilson will be available at all times for consultation. Ambassador Designate Arredondo also will move his staff to the place selected, so he can keep General Carranza fully advised of everything that is going on.

Lane, Gray, Mott Named.

The commission as finally selected is admittedly one of the strongest that yet has passed upon Mexican affairs. Its personnel is as follows:

American section—Franklin D. Lane, secretary of the interior; Judge George Gray of Delaware, retiring federal jurist and since 1910 a member of the international court of arbitration under The Hague convention; John R. Mott, general secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., and noted religious worker.

Mexican section — Luis Cabrera, Mexican minister of finance and one of the most powerful reform leaders; Ygnacio Bonillas and Alberto Pani, noted engineers and close friends of First Chief Carranza.

The first task of the commission will be to decide whether the Pershing expedition shall be withdrawn from Mexico. It is considered certain this will be agreed on speedily.

Neutral Zone Planned.

It is also expected a neutral zone will be fixed early in the negotiations into which the American or Mexican forces can be hurried to stop bandit raids. On this point geographical considerations probably will prove the only stumbling block.

With the military situation out of the way it is expected the commission will take up the question of financing the present Mexican government. It is believed a plan will be developed which will make it possible for this government again to interest capital in Mexican affairs and to get money to pay off all existing claims so a fresh start can be made by the southern republic.

The time for the first meeting of the commission will be arranged between Secretary Lansing and Mr. Arredondo.

PARLIAMENT IN BRITAIN ADJOURNS

English Lawmakers to Rest Till Oct. 10 With Future Looking Hopeful.

London, Aug. 24.—Both houses of parliament adjourned yesterday until October 10, after adopting a bill extending the present parliament another seven months.

Not since the outbreak of the war has parliament adjourned on a situation such as the present and which was described by David Lloyd George, minister of war, and other ministers in debates, as giving so little cause for anxiety or so hopeful an outlook for the future. The discussions reflected a feeling of confidence, although expressing realization that heavy tasks are ahead and that there is no prospect for hostilities coming to a speedy end.

Further Activity in the East.

It is the general belief that, before parliament reassembles a further important stage of the entente allied offensive will have been developed in the near east, which may have great influence on the whole field of operations.

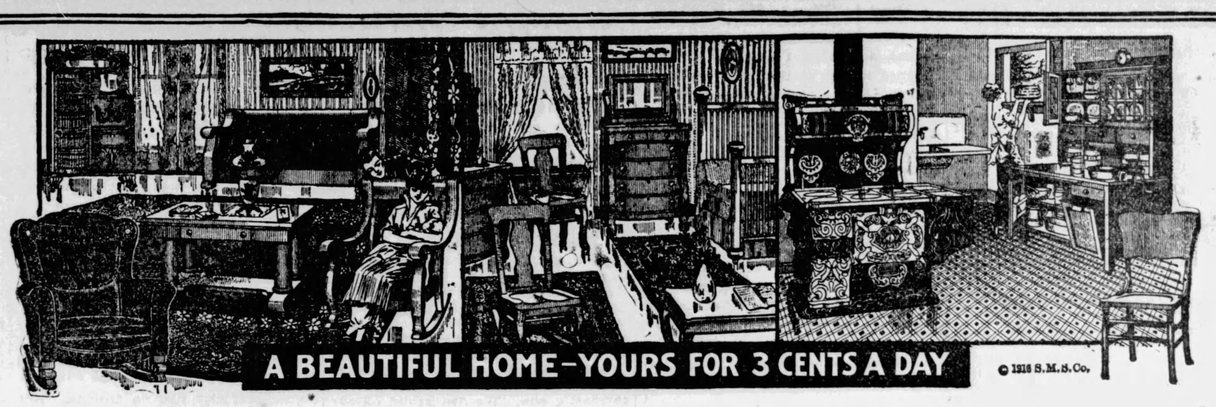
There was considerable discussion recently concerning food supplies here, although high prices are due to scarcity, the costliness of freightage, and, as Capt. E. G. Prettyman, parliamentary secretary of the board of trade, explained in the house of commons, yesterday, to abnormal consumption by the millions of men in the field. Captain Prettyman said he estimated that these men eat half as uch again as they did in civilian life. While the question of food is pressing heavily the government has seen no reason to take any new steps for administrative control of the matter.

The cabinet ministers also expressed great confidence in the constantly growing economic pressure being exercised against the central powers.

Suffrage nd Registration.

The difficult questions of suffrage and registration reform have been shelved temporarily, but the house of lords inserted in the bill extending the life of parliament an amendment which the house of commons accepted, providing that any new parliament elected on the existing register should endure only two years. This is an emergency, which is unlikely to arise, however.

It seems almost certain that the next parliament will be elected on a basis of adult suffrage with women voting, although there are many opinions that the country ought to be consulted on this important question.



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Our Bargain Book shows this handsome Congoleum rug and tells you how to get it in your home for 30 days' free trial.

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This Massive, Beautiful Rocker

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Catalog Shows 64 Rocker Bargains

Look at this handsome rocker. Notice its rich design, its comfort-giving seat and remember you pay only a little monthly if you decide to buy it after 30 days' trial in your home.

Our Fall Bargain Book shows this rocker and many other bargain values. Send for this book now. Learn how easy it is to buy this rocker paying only a little monthly. Our Bargain Book tells you everything.

This handsome rocker has heavy hard wood frame nicely finished by special process in a perfect imitation of genuine quarter-sawed oak in a rich golden color. The full box saddle seat is big and comfortable, being 19 in. deep and 19½ in. wide. The back is rich in design with a heavy top panel 7in. wide. Front posts are cut from strong lumber. Rocker stands 36 in. high.

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NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, Aug. 21.—Senate—Adopted Gallinger resolution of inquiry into authority for retaining George Rublee on federal trade commission. Senator Thomas addressed senate on woman suffrage amendment. Began debate on emergency revenue bill. Voted, 27 to 24, to take up immigration bill. Considered Asiatic exclusion features of immigration bill in executive session. Then resumed consideration of revenue bill.

House—No session; meets Tuesday.

Tuesday, Aug. 22.—Senate—Defeated motion to take up immigration bill, 32 to 23. Proceeded with debate on revenue bill.

House—Agred to motion of Democratic Leader Kitchin to adjourn Friday. Agreed to consider on Friday the Webb bill for encouraging export trade. Conference reported on lighthouse bill submitted by Representative Adamson, Georgia. Re-passed vetoed Hay army appropriation bill, with all articles of war eliminated. Adjourned to 11 a. m. Friday.

Wednesday, Aug. 23.—Senate—Repassed army appropriation bill. Resumed debate on revenue bill.

House—Not in session.

Thursday, Aug. 24.—Senate—Conference report on amendments to federal reserve act submitted. Debate resumed on emergency revenue bill.

House—Not in session.

Friday, Aug. 25.—Senate—Resumed debate on revenue bill. Senator Hitchcock proposed a tax on news print paper sold for more than $45 a ton. Foreign relations committee reported migratory birds protection treaty with Great Britain, but failed to act on treaty for purchase of Danish West Indies.

House—Began discussion of senate amendments to shipping bill. Passed bills permitting use of special stamp canceling dies at Springfield, Ill., and Gulfport, Miss., postoffices to commemorate local celebrations. Accepted senate amendments to army appropriation bill and again sent it to the President. Many political speeches made. Adjourned to 11 a. m. Tuesday.

Saturday, Aug. 26.—Senate—Resumed debate on revenue bill.

House—Not in session; meets Tuesday.

PACKS TRUNK IN DREAM ABOUT SETTLING WAR

Altoona, Pa., Aug. 28.—Thinking that he was the butt of a practical joke when he could not find his clothes, Michael Zollinger, a hotel porter, was getting ready to start something when he remembered that he dreamed of going to Europe to settle the war, and had packed his clothing in a trunk in the attic in preparation for the trip. He found his clothes were in the trunk.

GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE WOMAN

BY

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued from First Page

deal—and like—a man?"

"Yes."

"A man—one of God's men?" she repeated.

He bowed his head.

Slowly, so slowly that she scarcely seemed to move, she drew nearer to him.

"And when you have done this you would be willing to go away, to promise never to see me again, to ask no reward? You would swear that?"

Her hand touched his arm. Her breath came tense and fast as she waited for him to answer.

"If you wished it, yes," he said.

"I almost believe," he heard, as if she were speaking the words to herself. She turned to him again, and something of faith, of hope transfigured her face.

"Return to your fire and your prunes," she said quickly, and the sunlight of a smile passed over her lips. "Then, half an hour from now, come up the coulee to the turn in the rocks. You will find me there."

She bent quickly and picked up the little bag and the brush from the sand. Without looking at him again she sped swiftly beyond the big rock, and Philip's last vision of her was the radiant glory of her hair as it rippled cloudlike behind her in the sunlight.

CHAPTER III.

That he had actually passed through the experience of the last few minutes, that it was a reality and not some beautiful phantasm of the red and gold world which again lay quiet and lifeless about him, Philip could scarcely convince himself as he made his way back to the canoe and the fire. The discovery of this girl, buried six hundred miles in a wilderness that was almost a terra incognita to the white man, was sufficient to bewilder him. And only now, as he kicked the burning embers from under the pails, and looked at his watch to time himself, did he begin to realize that he had not sensed a hundredth part of the miracle to it.

Now that he was alone, question after question leapt unanswered through his mind, and every vein in his body throbbed with strange excitement. Not for an instant did he doubt what she had said. This world—the forest about him, the lakes, the blue skies above, were her home. And yet, struggling vainly for a solution of the mystery, he told himself in the next breath that this could not be possible. Her voice had revealed nothing of the wilderness—except in its sweetness. Not a break had marred the purity of her speech. She had risen before him like the queen of some wonderful kingdom, and not like a forest girl. And in her face he had seen the soul of one who had looked upon the world as the world lived outside of its forest walls. Yet he believed her. This was her home. Her hair, her eyes, the flowerlike lithesomeness of her beautiful body—and something more, something that he could not see but which he could feel in her presence, told him that this was so. This wonder-world about him was her home. But why—how?

He seated himself on a rock, holding the open watch in his hand. Of one thing he was sure. She was oppressed by a strange fear. It was not the fear of being alone, of being lost, of some happen-chance peril that she might fancy was threatening her. It was a deeper, bigger thing than that. And she had confessed to him—not wholly, but enough to make him know—that this fear was of man. He felt at this thought a little thrill of joy, undefinable exultation. He sprang from the rock and went down to the shore of the lake, scanning its surface with eager, challenging eyes. In these moments he forgot that civilization was awaiting for him, that for eighteen months he had been struggling between life and death at the naked and barbarous end of the earth. All at once, in the space of a few minutes, his world had shrunken until it held by two things for him—the autumn-tinted forests, and the girl. Beyond these he thought of nothing except the minutes that were dragging like thirty weights of lead.

As the hand of his watch marked off the twenty-fifth of the prescribed thirty he turned his steps in the direction of the pool. He half expected that she would be there when he came over the ridge of rock. But she had not returned. He looked up the coulee, and then at the firm white sand close to the water. The imprints of her feet were there—small, narrow imprints of a heeled shoe. Unconsciously he smiled, for no other reason than that each surprise he encountered was a new delight to him. A forest girl as he had known them would have worn moccasins—six hundred miles from civilization.

As he was about to leap across the narrow neck of the pool he noticed a white object almost buried in the dry sand, and picked it up. It was a handkerchief; and this, too, was a surprise. He had not particularly noticed her dress, except that it was soft and clinging blue. The handkerchief he looked at more closely. It was of fine linen with a border of lace, and so soft that he could have hidden it in the palm of his hand. From it rose a faint, sweet scent of the wild rock violet. He knew that it was rock violet, because more than once he had crushed the blossoms between his hands. He thrust the bit of fabric in the breast of his flannel shirt, and walked swiftly up the coulee.

A hundred yards above him the stream turned abruptly, and her a strip of forest meadow grew to the water's edge. He sprang up the low bank, and stood face to face with the girl.

She had heard his approach, and was waiting for him, a little smile of welcome on her lips. She had completed her toilet. She had braided her wonderful hair, and it was gathered in a heavy, shimmering coronet about her head. There was a flutter of lace at her throat, and little fluffs of it at her wrists. She was more beautiful, more than ever like the queen of a kingdom as she stood before him now. And she was alone. He saw that in his first swift glance.

"You didn't eat the prunes?" she asked, and for the first time he saw a bit of laughter in her eyes.

"No—I—I kicked the fire from under them," he said.

He caught the significance of her words, and her sudden sidewise gesture. A short distance from them was a small tent, and on the grass in front of the tent was spread a white cloth, on which was a meal such as he had not looked up for two years.

"I am glad," she said, and again her eyes met his with their glow of friendly humor. "They might have spoiled your appetite, and I have made up my mind that I want you to have dinner with me. I can't offer you pie or doughnuts. But I have a home-made fruit cake, and a pot of jam that I made myself. Will you join me?"

They sat down, with the feast between them, and the girl leaned over to turn a cup of tea from a pot that was already made and waiting. Her lovely head was near him, and he stared with hungry adoration at the thick, shining braids, and the soft white contour of her cheek and neck. She leaned back suddenly and caught him. The words that were on her lips remained unspoken. The laughter went from her eyes. In a hot wave the blood flushed his own face.

"Forgive me if I do anything you do not understand," he begged. "For weeks past I have been wondering how I would act when I saw white people again. Perhaps you can't understand. But 18 months up there — 18 months without the sound of a white woman's voice, without a glimpse of her face, with only dreams to live on — will make me queer for a time. Can't you understand a little?"

"A great deal," she replied so quickly that she put him at ease again. "Back there I couldn't believe you. I am beginning to now. You are honest. But let us not talk of ourselves until after dinner. Do you like the cake?

(To Be Continued.)

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Even watchful waiting costs money.

The railroad problem will finally settle just below the public's Adam's apple.

About the only thing that hasn't advanced in price under the present administration is the Mammoth Cave.

Friend Carranza should not be impatient with Washington. He'll probably get what he wants.

President Wilson has let it be known that only in case of peace does he want to be considered as having had anything to do with the railway problem.

"I'm feeling bully," says Mr. Hughes. Showing that he, too, is familiar with the classics.

How funny the little girls look these days in long dresses, playing that they are grown-ups.

The electric fan is closely related to the buzz saw, and has the same voracious appetite. Don't monkey with it.

How the Kaiser must hate the mysterious man who started the war!

Because they cannot always get the party they want on the telephone some men lose faith in the world's progress.

Courtships between widows and widowers usually end in a draw.

When it comes to mosquitoes, the female of the species does the biting.

"Every man," says a preacher, "has his own idea of hell." As many kinds as there are many minds.

A New York man complains that his wife put needles in his soup. Recalling the old lines:
"Needles and pins, needles and pins,
When a man marries his trouble begins."

Permission to rob the poor by charging them exhorbitant prices for foodstuffs seems to be one of the blessings of freedom.

Jess Willard is fat and has all the money he wants. Blessed are the meek.

The Kaiser still manages to put up a bold front.—Baltimore American.
He'll have to put up more than one to win.

That Chicago professor who says different music and musical instruments can be tasted is right. We can remember the time we tasted a clarinet.

Never bow to the inevitable before you meet it.

If the preacher is long-winded the best plan is to take up the collection before the sermon.

Somebody suggests a revival of the long horn steer, unmindful of the fact that Texas is trying to live down the reputation that prehistoric animal gave her.

Germany surely believes in rewarding the heroes. A British subject has been given the iron cross for becoming a naturalized German citizen.

To us it always seemed that the man who prayed loudest should belong to the church with the highest steeple.

When the country goes in for producing more beef cattle it also might grow a few more cowhides to convert into leather.

Respectfully suggested as an inscription for a Democratic campaign button:

Tut
"

Canada has loomed big enough in the present war to give rise to the suggestion that she ought to own England.

Giving the baby the banana to eat is about as thoughtless as throwing the skins on the sidewalk to break the wayfarer's neck.

If Maine goes Republican in September, so goes the country in November.

As to consuming insects, we can say to the doctor who recommends them as food, if we eat any 'twill be an accident.

Most of the President's phrases come home to roost. He never thought that time when he announced that his was a single track mind that he would have a railroad problem to solve.

If Carranza felt that he would get what he wanted he wouldn't want Villa.

Now if ever come perfect watermelons—the kind with sunrise interiors and the flavor of a James Whitcomb Riley poem.

Mrs. Hughes is with her husband on his long journey. And no doubt her woman's intuition is whispering to her that Charles Evans is saying the right thing in the right place.

The public's neck is always exposed.

'Twould ruin Colonel House's reputation if he had to wear wooden shoes.

President Wilson will not campaign. That would be undignified. He'll simply make speeches upon invitation. Get your invitations in early.

A Way to Silence Mr. Hughes.

No one doubts that J. Ham Lewis makes a beautiful attorney for the defense in the trial of the Mexican policy. If the jury consisted of tailors or of those artists who devote their lives to the training of pink whiskers, the administration would receive the decision with the jury still in the box.

But unhappily, dazzling waistcoats and an ornamented chin cannot decide the case. The administration needs another kind of lawyer to silence Mr. Hughes and win a "not guilty" from the people. So it is that out of consideration for Mr. Wilson and realization of the shortcomings of the counsellor it has unwisely selected this paper makes the following suggestion:

Let the administration enlist the services of the state of Texas. That state has had the fullest experience with "watchful waiting" of any in the union. It has beheld Do-Nothing in action and observed Put-it-off-till-Tomorrow getting in its licks. Texas knows, as none of the rest of us can know, how well a brotherly attitude toward the Mexican has kept the Mexican from raiding the lonesome ranches, how patting Villa on the back has saved American lives, how feeding Carranza verbal confectionary has sweetened that sour soul and made him love and respect Uncle Sam as an inamorata her true-love.

Now if the state of Texas will come forward and endorse the Mexican policy the nation will know what a perfect thing that policy is. When its statesmen shall take the stump in defense of it, the press acclaim it as ideal and the citizenry of Texas petition for its continuance, then Mr. Hughes' criticisms will become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

Here is a grand little opportunity for putting the kibosh on the Republicans. Surely the Democrats will not be so blind to fortune as to decline to use it.

A Federal Compensation Act.

After three years of opposition and indifference to the measure, the house and senate have been persuaded to pass a workmen's compensation bill which applies to all civilians in the employ of the federal government. There lacks only a little adjusting of differences between the action taken by the house and that of the senate before the bill becomes law.

It is high time that such a law were written into the statutes of the general government. There exists an act now, but its scope is limited. It deals only with the United States arsenals, navy yards, river and harbor and fortification work, the bureau of mines and the forestry service. It was unfair to exclude other departments and bureaus. The present bill, then, not only commits the government to the principle of workmen's compensation more deeply, but also rights a wrong.

The ease with which the present bill passed the present congress is an indication of progress. A few years ago, employers, even if their interests were not directly involved, felt compelled to fight such proposals at every step. Today, they accept compensation laws as being quite as advantageous to themselves as to their employes.

Funston an Indifferent Politician

General Funston is now, in one regard, on a level with General Wood. He is in bad with the administration. He has gone and recommended the withdrawal of the expeditionary force in Mexico when the administration purposed retaining it there as a "talking point" in the negotiations with Carranza.

The basis of General Funston's recommendation was the difficulty experienced by the army in guarding the lines of communication. Moreover, the soldiers were suffering great discomfort. They were restless because they were kept strictly within the boundaries of the camps. There was no work for them to do except to go through the day's round of small duties. There was no recreation. Soon the rainy season would come on and sickness would be added to the curse of monotony. In Funston's opinion, that warranted removal.

The administration was trying to wring concessions from Carranza. Next week or the week after that or some time before winter, it would appoint commissioners to treat with the Mexicans and if the army was still on Mexican territory the commission would have something to trade with. But as Funston has spilled the beans, something else to bargain with must be devised.

Well, politics and the military have never got along together perfectly in this country. Washington and the continental congress hated each other like sin. The army destroyed an administration during the Mexican war by being too blessed successful. In our civil war, commanders were happiest when the telegraph lines between them and the capital were cut. So, we may suppose, this will always be. Generals will consider military things and will persist in protecting their armies when to do so absolutely nullifies the finest of political schemes.

The Horse Thief's Successor.

It is too soon to say whether or not the horse thief will have a worthy successor in that citizen, just coming prominently to public notice, who specializes in the theft of automobiles. The horse thief had many rare qualities and it may be these are all passing away with him. He was a skilled trader. He was far above the ordinary as a liar. He made such an attractive picture at the end of a rope that many artists have painted him in that position.

There is a place where the old-time horse-thief and the modern automobile thief approximate each other. They have an experienced actor's gift at dissimulation. The horse the horse thief sold seemed only distantly to be related to the animal he stole. With dyes, his color was changed. With clippers, his mane and tail took on new form. Characteristics were added and some were removed. Often, it was not until the dye had washed away and the hair had grown again that the original owner could honestly swear to the identity of his horse. The automobile thief is said to confuse owners quite as successfully. He takes a body from one machine and puts it on another chassis. He mixes tires and steering wheels and various parts among several automobiles until there is no recognizing a car by more than one or two familiar marks and they are put in such a strange setting that a man might even buy the machine that was stolen from him the week before.

The automobile thief has not yet shown what is in him. It may be he will prove a poor substitute for the horse thief. But we really cannot guess as to that. The fellow has nerve. In the shop he has industry. It is not unlikely that he will develop into one whom the penitentiary will delight to honor.

A Quack Tariff Commission.

There was just one period in which the Democrats were sincere about the proposition of a nonpartisan tariff commission. This was when they opposed it openly and vigorously.

In coming out for a tariff commission, the administration has been hypocritical. At heart it does not believe in the idea. It is still convinced inwardly as it was eighteen months ago that it is within the power of congress to construct a tariff measure that will be at once fair and efficient. All this has been shown by its attitude toward the pending measure. The house knocked out the provision for a permanent appropriation and made the salaries for commissioners so low that experts could not be obtained. The bill would have been kept in its original form if the President had but whispered his wish to have it so. The senate committee restored the salaries and then cut them to the house figure. The White House still made no move.

A tariff commission that is not to be permanent might just as well not organize at all. For what the country needs and what it hopes for is a truly scientific tariff and one that is not revised or tinkered with at every change of political complexion. A commission whose life is limited will merely satisfy jobholders. It will not get the services of experts. It cannot rid us of the eternal tariff problem.

Congress has made it clear that it has no desire to relieve our vexations for good. It is only providing a quack remedy. That, seemingly, is as far as Mr. Wilson also cares to go.

The Votes Assured.

Some one has said that if the country had to vote on congress alone the Democrats wouldn't get a handful of ballots. The idea is that the congressional majority has no friends. But we believe this is a mistake. There are lots of people who will be eager to plant crosses opposite the names of congressmen trying for re-election.

Take Representative Finley of South Carolina. He has made one son his secretary and got another one on the house payroll as a clerk. Representative votes for Finley that are cinched. Representative Clark of Florida has obtained jobs for three relatives. Representative Lloyd of Missouri, at one time, provided for five relatives at the public trough. Senator Ollie James has had his brother appointed United States marshal in Kentucky. A brother of Congressman Howard has been planted in the census bureau. The managing editor of Senator Lea's paper in Tennessee has been outfitted with a $3,000 government position. When Senator Fletcher of Florida was sent abroad on one of those government junkets he took five members of his family with him at public expense and on public salary. So through the roll call. The Democrats have looked out for their brothers, cousins, uncles and such grandfathers as remained them.

Now all these jobholders and excursionists are humanly grateful. They're bound to vote for their congressmen. And as their numbers in the aggregate are very big so will the votes when finally counted be imposing.

The Fight on the Shipping Bill.

We suspect that there was a good deal of insincerity in the opposition to the President's shipping bill, reported to be so bitter.

The measure sets aside the sum of fifty millions to build or buy vessels capable of salt water service. It is expressly forbidden to buy any ship now engaged in the foreign or domestic trade of the United States and it is further forbidden to purchase any vessel under the flag of a nation at war.

There is left, then, only two ways to get ships. One is to buy them of neutrals, the other, to build them. The neutrals, however, are clinging tightly to craft they have, the war profits being so large. Moreover, the neutral shipyards are so busy that neutrals are having vessels built in American yards at prices sometimes twice what the ships could have been built for at home before the war. It is said that American shipyards have orders that will keep them busy for five years to come. So if the government is to get commercial ships, new yards must be established. And as this takes time, it will be long before government competition in the carrying trade will be felt.

There is strong reason, therefore, for the suspicion that the opposition at Washington was largely formal, intended merely to register antagonism to the general principle of public ownership.

Bloodless Victories.

By its presence on the border—Secretary Baker writes a friend—the National Guard is "winning bloodless victories daily."

This is a compliment, and fully deserved. It errs, if anything, on the side of conservatism. The secretary could have said much more. He could have recited the fact that the Guard is offsetting the harm done by the administration's Mexican policy. It is teaching Mexico again what it had been encouraged to forget that the United States has a real interest in the welfare of the Americans who live on the border, that a real capacity for self-defense exists in this country and that, given provocation, there were Americans who could shoot exceedingly well.

So the militia is acting not simply as a guard. It is acting also as a missionary. It is noticeable since the mobilization and distribution of troops along the border that Mexicans have lost something of that enthusiasm for murdering one another just as they have ceased, seemingly, to thirst for Gringo blood. It may be that the planting of the Guardsmen along the international line had nothing to do with this. But we need not be too inquisitive and can give them the credit.

Should Germany get whipped she may boast that she taught the other nations how to become efficient.

A republican form of government can never be administered in secret without raising a howl from the governed.

Habit is forever choking Judgment until Judgement is black in the face and gasping for breath.

Uncle John Rockefeller thinks he is like Moses, and he surely is full of admonitions.

Villa is getting dull and uninteresting. Maybe he made a mistake by coming to life.

Mr. Bryan, it is said, may leave Nebraska and go to North Carolina, in order to get into the United States senate. While Mr. Bryan may believe in the office seeking the man, he's willing to give the office half a chance.

Special Notice

Our Supscription Season Opens With the Month of September

Many Attractive Offers That Will Make it Profitable for You to Renew.

Our 1916-1917 subscription season begins with the month of September. We have every reason to believe that this will be the most successful season in the history of The Blade for the reason that during the first eight months of this year we have received more renewals and more large clubs than during the same period of any preceding year.

Every month sees a greater Weekly Blade family and a more enthusiastic one. We are proud of our popularity, for we feel that The Blade fills a great national need. Hundreds of our friends are sending us clubs, and for September we offer propositions that will appeal to all whose subscription expires during that month. These offers are liberal and cannot help being attractive to you.

It is easy to get your friends to subscribe to The Blade for the American people respect it as a stalwart guardian of American ideals, a household friend and comforter, and a fine educational force. There is nothing just like it in the United States. It is the greatest of all the home weekly publications. The whole family finds it of inestimable value.

For eighty-one years the Weekly Blade has been a national journal of comfort and of hope. It has grown—because its value is more and more being appreciated. Each issue is a mine of valuable information, a bringer of cheer. You want the Weekly Blade—and your friends want it just as much as you do. Give them an opportunity to read it—by telling them all about it, and by showing them your next copy.

The great popularity of The Blade together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club and as an appreciation for your assistance in helping us to enlarge our list we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are without doubt the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality," and, as you know, needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of Wm. A. Rogers' Silverware in the new Leyland design. This pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers, you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal proposition. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore this offer is made to September subscribers only, and 30 days later the October subscribers will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

Sunday School

MILITANCY IN RELIGION

International Sunday School Lesson for September 3 is "Paul's Sorrows and Comforts."—II. Corinthians, 11:21-33.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Gelatinousness is the commonest and most dangerous substitute for Christianity current today. A jellyfish negativeness, which is as timid as a muskrat, passes current as goodness. In some minds piousness and spinelessness are synonyms. A common idea of goodness is not to disagree with anybody, even with the devil himself. Our grandfathers were called Dissenters, but their grandchildren are of the creed called Assenters. We agree with anybody and everything, from the propsition that God and man were both originally "in the yolk of an addled egg," to the familiar doctrine that "whatever is, is right," and that to be popular is the chief end of man and woman.

Although it may be sheer bosh, the newest ism and spasm may get a respectful and sympathetic hearing from Christian people. "After all," says the current notion, "it does not matter what you believe, so long as you try to be kind." Therefore, the latest colored fakir from Bombay, if he be at all clever, can get a large following, a fat living and much sweet adulation from Boston women who have "outgrown" the illiberal creed of their Puritan forbears. No cult is too silly to find a vogue, be it the religion of walking naked through the grass in the sunlight, or of breathing by a certain rote, or of entering into the silence of a supreme Egoism, of the burning of incense to the sun, or the worship of nebulous Mind, of the Hinduism of transmigration, or—but what is the use of trying to catalogue all our follies?

Any earnest chronicler of the times must confess that, as a whole, our society is intellectually enervated. We are not sure what he believe. Boston and New York are almost as ready to hear a Hindu Yogi as a Billy Sunday. Old religions, new religions; comparative religion, no religion—all are pretty much alike to your modern man or woman. This is true to a degree that would alarm the average minister, if he knew it, of many persons within the churches, as well as of the great mass outside. Present-day Christians, owing perhaps to a lack of leadership, are willing to let many precious inheritances go by default. They surrender the Christian Sabbath almost without a protest. So also they let the Bible go from the public schools. The proposition that this is a Christian nation is likewise permitted to go by default. The integrity and inspiration of the Bible is yielded quite as easily. Once let anybody—be he a soap-box orator, or a fledging college professor—say that "the consensus of modern scholarship affirms"—and shoo! the Christians run like chickens before a hawk, without waiting to see whether the bird that affrights them may not be only a crow.

When to Stand Up and Fight.

Opportunely, the Sunday schools of the world are this week called into the school of study of old Paul of Tarsus, to learn to stand up and contend for the truth. As this lesson and many other New Testament passages make clear, controversy may be a Christian duty. The early church fathers were great controversalists. Truth was so precious in their eyes that they would be alienated from friends and homes, and even from life itself, for its sake. There is something majestic about the spectacle of those great intellects battling over doctrianl and ecclesiatical points. We have entered into the inheritance they left but we have forgotten their militancy. I wonder if the reader of these lines can, on the instant, name a single great Christian controversalist in North America today, a champion of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus? In the past there have been the men who have made Christendom their debtors.

Controversy on a high plane, which will not dodge or misstate any facts, nor impugn the motives of a brother, is one of the essential methods of Christian Progress. There is a sense in which every Christian leader and teacher should, like Paul, be a controversalist.

I hasten to add, that Christian controversy is as different from church squabbles and denominational bickerings and petty quarrels as an eagle is from a mosquito. There is no warrant in Scripture for the miserable little bickerings which sometimes stultify the life of a congregation.

The first qualification of a controversalist—as Paul makes clear in his second letter to his Corinthian converts — is an unimpeachable personal record. He must go into court with clean hands. The self-seeker and the money-lover cannot contend successfully for the faith of Christ. That is why Paul pointed to his own record in Corinth and elsewhere. He tore the mantle of personal reserve, and and showed that he bore in his body the marks of the Lord Jesus. Pauline conduct squared with Pauline doctrine. All during those arduous tent-making days, and through perilous persecutions and personal sufferings, he had been unconsciously preparing his credentials for the great debate. Thus does the everyday duty, well done, prepare us for life's great crises.

The Cause of Controversy.

Like every other pioneer, Paul knew the bitterness of seeing others follow along the path he had blazed in order to wrest his leadership from him. In addition to garnering the fruit of his labors, they tried to discredit him. After he had established a Christian crurch at Corinth, these false shepherds came to mislead his flock, for their own advantage. It seems as if always during the Church's periods of activity there have been these pretenders and usurpers, with their special isms and cults, and their criticisms of the Church. It is no new plague from which the Church suffers today. Claiming high titles and especial gifts for themselves, these false apostles had attempted, apparently, to wean the Corinthian Christians away from Paul, and to cast aspersions upon his authority, his ability, and his financial integrity, in the matter of the collection for the Jerusalem poor. Evidently, also, these usurpers had condoned uncrishtian practices on the part of church members, so that they were departing from the strict line of morality laid down by Paul. Kipling's fable of the moth that corrupted a hive of young bees is quite applicable.

Some saints would have gone off whimpering to sympathetic friends, if ill-treated as Paul was by the Church at Corinth. They would have had a grievance for the rest of their days. Not so Paul. He was of sterner stuff. He knew the place of the grace of resignation, and also the place of militant indignation. He could be a smiting soldier with a sword of controversy. For he was a first-class fighting man. It seemed to him the more Christian way to give those interlopers at Athens a chance to practice the virtues of resignation and humiliation. It is better to wipe out a plague than to flee from it. Paul was not the sort of citizen who would flee to a pleasant suburb and let the city go to the devil. Instead, he would stay and help clean up the city. In this spirit he undertook to enlighten the misled Corinthian Christians, and to contend iwth their usurping leaders.

One Hero's Record.

While he offers it with diffidence and apologies, having all of a strong man's dislike for boasting, Paul nevertheless submits his own character and achievements as "Exhibit A" in the great controversy. Really the whole case rested on the character of the apostle.

That is why it is such an awsome thing to be a preacher or a Christian leader. What if Dwight L. Moody had been a grafter and the world had found it out? What if Robert E. Speer should be discovered to be an idle, self-seeking lover of money and of notoriety? Imagine John R. Mott putting his own comfort and reputation and bank account above the Christianization of the world! The consequences would be calamitous for all Christendom.

Who ever dares to accept a place of leadership in Christian service thereby assumes a responsibility of living up to the ideals of Jesus that is nothing less than tremendous. A noble Atlanta layman said to me not long since, in discussing the retirement of two laymen from places of Christian leadership into private employ. "I tell you, this sort of thing is having a terrible effect upon our laymen. We have followed these men for years, and now they seem to nullify everything they have ever taught by turning aside from the big work and looking out for themselves." As in crusading days, the knight who takes the cross on his arm must surrender private aims and quests. For the Christian is himself a vindication of his message and ministry.

* * *

In this great Corinthian controversy, Paul could submit his life as evidence. His case, freely paraphrased, to show the magnitude of his heroic sufferings and activities, ran like this:

"I have been as bold as the best.
"I am anybody's equal as a Hebrew and Israelite.
"I have been myself a minister of Christ,
By labors more abundant,
By stripes without number,
By frequent imprisonment,
By danger of death many times,
"To particularize, here is a part of my record:
Five times the Jews beat me with thirty-nine stripes;
Three times I have been beaten with Roman rods;
Once I was stoned;
Thrice I was shipwrecked, being afloat twenty-four hours in the open sea.
"In my travels I have undergone:
Perils of waters,
Perils of robbers,
Perils of my countrymen,
Perils from the heathen,
Perils in the city,
Perils in the desert,
Perils in the sea,
Perils among false brethren,
In weariness often,
In travail often,
In watchings often,
In hunger often,
In fastings often,
In cold often,
In poor clothing often.
"Besides all the foregoing adversities, there is that which cometh upon me daily, anxiety for all the Church."

Really, that closed the case. A mere recital of the incontrovertible facts showed that Paul was everything for Christ and the brethren, and nothing for himself. He had travelled the flinty road to Calvary. He had been crucified with Christ. The brand-marks of the Lord Jesus were on his feet, which had traveled for him, on his hands, which had ministered for him; on his brow, which had thought for him; and on his heart, which had been broken over the needs of the world. The man was full proof of the message. The final argument for Christianity in every case is the Christ-like Christian.

WAITING FOR THE GONG

—From St. Louis Globe-Democrat

HEALTH TALKS

By Donald McCaskey, M. D.

A Tale of Six Monkeys

IN these modern days of the fad-dist, when diet theories of many kinds prevail, it is not only interesting but of vital importance to learn what the scientific laboratory has produced in the way of facts.

Very recently the United States public health service has reduced to absolute facts the chemical changes which occur in the brain and the spinal cord in monkeys when fed a restricted and exclusive vegetable diet.

The results bid fair to mark a new era in this question of Vegetarianism vs. Perfect Healthy Nutrition. Six monkeys were used in the experiment. The first two monkeys were fed what is known as corn-oil cake, which represents the rich, nourishing embryo of the corn kernel after it has been separated by machinery from the starchy part of the corn grain. After the oil was removed from the embryo of the corn kernel by hyraulic pressure, the residue was ground into a fine meal, containing about 30 per cent protein, and likewise containing enough carbohydrate and fat for the needs of the monkeys' nutrition. The corn-oil cake meal, however, was very poor in the vitamine substances which prevent the development of nervous degeneration diseases such as beri-beri, pellagra, scurvy and rickets.

Monkey No. 3 was fed equal parts of corn meal and sweet potatoes, which was mixed and made into cakes dried at a low temperature. While this diet was rich in carbohydrates, it was poor in protein and fat.

Monkeys Nos. 4 and 5 were fed corn meal containing water, 12 per cent; protein, 9 per cent; fat 2 per cent; carbohydrates, 76 per cent; mineral ash, 1 per cent. The total fuel value or caloric heat energy per pound of this mixture was estimated to be 1,645 calorie heat units.

Monkey No. 6 was fed raw carrots, with a composition of water, 88 per cent; protein, 1 per cent; fat, ½ per cent; total carbohydrates, 9 per cent; ash, 1 per cent; with a caloric value per pound of 210.

In monkeys Nos. 1 and 2 an intense diarrhea quickly developed within a few days. A free exposure to sunlight was given. The diarrhea persisted, and finally at the end of nearly two months redness and swelling of the eyelids appeared, together with hemorrhages underneath the skin surface. Great weakness and depression developed, together with coughing. Gradual paralysis occurred and monkey No. 1 died at the end of two months, and monkey No. 2 at the end of two months and a half.

Much the same general symptoms occurred in the other monkeys, and each one died. The conclusions reached by our government, after a most accurate and detailed chemical examination in the laboratory of the brain and the spinal cord revealed the fact that an extensive degeneration of the nerve tissue cells had occurred as a result of this exclusive vegetable diet in these animals. In fact, the chemical changes found were "practically identical with the changes observed in pellagra." And today we know that pellagra with its skin and nervous degeneration symptoms is a diet disease pure and simple.

WORD BLINDNESS

Two defects in regard to sight—word-blindness and color-blindness—are described by an English writer. He points out that they are not defects of the eyes at all, but are really mental defects, and, curiously enough, are found very often in clever men, the discoverer of the defect—Dalton, the great scientist—being himself color-blind.

Color-blindness occurs in about 3 to 4 per cent of males and in a smaller number of females. It is frequently hereditary, but, strangely enough, though the males suffer from the defect, the females carry it on.

Color-blindness is a defect in the registering apparatus in the brain and is incurable. It is of importance to recognize the defect early, and to turn the attention of the sufferer to work in which this defect will not be a handicap. Such children should learn early that there is no work for them on the railway.

Word-blindness is a much more serious defect, and may be the cause of the difficulty some children find in learning to read. They see correctly. Tested with figures or pictures, they may pass the standard, but the letters of the alphabet, when strung together to form words, convey no meaning to them. The effect is due to a want of association of the brain centers. The defect is usually mistaken at first to indicate defective eyesight, but this is not so. It is noteworthy that these same children may show considerable ease in reading figures, even money sums. To teach these children to read, words must not be taken letter by letter, but as a whole. The word "cat" must be taken not as "c-a-t," equals cat, but the whole thing must be the sign for cat. The method is known as the "look and say" plan, and by its aid it is possible to teach the child to read.

Long Letters Taboo

Germany discourages long letter writing in order to conserve the paper supply. Half a sheet is given as the proper limit and the public is urged to write no first drafts to be later copied. The announcement adds: "If letters to the front are found without a rational economy of space, they will not be delivered."

A bronze paint has been made which will act as a conductor of electricity, serving in the place of lightning rods.

VARIETIES

One mile of railway requires 270 tons of rails.

This country has 2,000,000 women farm laborers.

The night police of Seville carry spears as of old.

Tuberculosis was known in Egypt 1,500 years ago.

Natives of southwestern Europe are said to esteem earthworms as a diet.

A patent for a nonalcoholic beer has been granted a Minneapolis inventor.

Two Illinois inventors have patented a waterproof coat made of a single piece of paper.

Argentina has the longest piece of straight railroad track in the world, a stretch of 175 miles.

Apple wood is the favorite material for saw handles, and some goes into so-called brier pipes.

Rubber bands encircle new bowling pins to deaden their noise as they are knocked down in alleys.

Tacony, Pa., has the distinction of possessing a church building constructed entirely of grindstones.

The Conebo, Shippo, Cocoamo and Yahua tribes of Amazon Indians are still wearing clothes of grass.

Under the license law of Sweden no one may buy a drink without buying something to eat at the same time.

In mineral wealth Mexico stands in the first rank among nations, since its riches are practically inexhaustible.

The perfume industry of Italy annually makes use of 1,860 tons of orange blossoms and 1,000 tons of roses.

The average weight of the Greenland whale is 100 tons—224,000 pounds—equal to that of 80 elephants or that of 400 bears.

A simple horse-drawn machine has been invented by a Michigan man to sprinkle sand evenly over slippery streets.

Sergeant J. Frank Fish, of Bangor, Me., attained a grade of 100 per cent in the physical examination he took for the militia.

Russian railroads protect ties and telepragh poles against decay by soaking them for several months before use in strong brine.

The towers of the Panama cathedral are roofed with pearl shells, which reflect the sunlight so that they can be seen far out to sea.

For shipping poultry a crate has been invented that folds a quarter of its extended size when empty; for convenience in handling.

England is believed to have the largest electrical egg-hatching plant in the world, having an average output of 28,000 chickens a week.

Portable houses that can be carried in an automobile and set up in a short time in any convenient camping place are a French invention.

To enable his aeroplane to alight by clutching a cable a Frenchman has built a spring fork that projects from the top of the machine.

In an experimental way bank notes are being printed in England on silk waterproofed by a secret process which employs no rubber.

A French phonograph for teaching language displays printed words and phrases on one side as their sounds are produced by its disks.

Joseph Gibbs, of Leicester, Mass., is still doing police duty although eighty-eight years old. This is his forty-sixth consecutive year on the force.

On some lines the Prussian state railways are using storage-battery cars at less expense than steam locomotives or gasoline electric cars.

The wet, flat lands of Ecuador produce a vine yielding a fruit which, when dried, forms a sponge regarded as superior to the animal sponges.

A fuel economy exceeding 12 per cent is claimed for a French device that heats water before it reaches locomotive boilers, with exhaust steam.

According to the department of labor statistics wages in all parts of the country during the year just passed have advanced from 5 to 15 per cent.

A group of French scientists who have been investigating have decided that smaller insects, in proportion to their size, are stronger than larger ones.

As a life-saving precaution, a French inventor would have all sea-going vessels furnished with beds equipped with a nonsinkable mattress he has patented.

The vacuum principle has been applied to an ice cream freezer that freezes its contents automatically in half an hour and keeps it frozen eight hours.

Nicholas, the Christian name of the czar, means victorious. George means farmer; Albert, illustrious; Peter a rock; William, a defender, and Frances, free.

Natives of the eastern slopes of the Andes, in Bolivia scatter the juice of a tree on the streams to render fish insensible so they can be caught in the hands.

An English scientist who has raised wheat in record-breaking time explains that he so treats the seeds with electricity that he trebles the life force within it.

A French scientist successfully combatted locusts in Argentina by inoculating a number of the insects with a parasitic disease and liberating them to infect others of their kind.

Most of the lead product of this country is smeltered in three states, Missouri, Idaho and Utah, the amounts in 1915 being, respectively, 195,634 tons, 106,680 tons and 106,105 tons.

For automobile tourists there has been invented a complete bed that weighs only 14 pounds and, with the exception of the blankets, can be folded and carried in the tool box of a car.

Jersey commuters on the Lackawanna lines ride on Mexican coaches. Cars, sold to a Mexican railroad and repainted with Mexican inscriptions, are used because of a shortage of regular cars.

To water trees on city streets a German forester has invented a perforated metal ring to be buried in the ground above their roots, an opening extending above the ground to receive water.

The normal range of anti-air craft gun fired at an angle of about 45 degrees is increased from 35 to 40 per cent, due to the shell's passage through the air strata of reduced density.

A Brooklyn woman, who a few years ago began making rag dolls for one retail toy shop, now employs 300 girls in her factory and farms out work to 500 women in and around New York city.

Clifford Greene of Company H, Dover, Me., walked from Elm Stream to Greenville, Me., a distance of 160 miles, to join his company. He was working in the woods when he heard of the call to join, to set out on foot.

The PEACE PAGE

NOW THEN, A NOVELIST CHARGES THAT AMERICAN WIVES ARE IGNORANT OF MONEY

New York Sun

The average American woman, Cameron Mackenzie says, fails to [illegible] her husband's business its proper place in the scheme of her life. Instead of recognizing it as the great essential that makes possible not only the luxuries but also the very bread that goes into her capricious mouth, she is too apt to regard [illegible] interference between [illegible] things she desires. [illegible] what a nasty thing [illegible] turn out to be she married a professional [illegible] she says to her dear [illegible] the bridge table or [illegible] carriage.

[illegible] wrong in the average American [illegible] husband's business, whose book, Mr. and [illegible] is all about a young [illegible] husband's business [illegible] that the wives of [illegible] Americans, particularly the [illegible] comfortable middle [illegible] any understanding [illegible] really means to earn a [illegible]

Business Something "Horrible."

"In the first place," Mr. Mackenzie says, "most women have absolutely no knowledge of business. Business is something horrible and dirty and sordid to them; it is the thing Herbert sadly enough went into, when everybody knows he had the talent for a profession. It is something beneath the law or medicine in social ranking, unless it happens to be that vague something called Wall Street, which is also respectable. To the woman's mind, with few exceptions, the hard rules of logic that must be followed in the game of business are incomprehensible.

"Reality is the last thing that is real to the average sheltered woman who has always, from her childhood, had her primal needs satisfied by her father, has been pampered and petted through her youth by her family, and after marriage falls into the same protected groove behind the income of her husband. She must have everything she needs, because she always has had what she wanted.

"Perhaps the girls who have come out of college or school who have earned their own living in all sorts of adventurous ways make far better wives than the young ladies who go slapbank from the debut to woman's proper and appointed place, the home.

Wage Earners More Reasonable.

"The girl who has worked and who has seen her own labor turned into money is far less likely to revert to the mid-Victorian type and to regard marriage as an evasion of her own self support. Her husband will not be the object of continual and unreasonable demands for things beyond his earning capacity.

"On the other hand, queerly enough, there seem to be just as many women working who regard marriage as an easy escape from the toil of working. Here, they say, is a man to support them for the rest of their life, and they sink into the home without any worry as to their share of the obligations."

This makes, indeed, rather a bad case against the American wife. The only hope seems to lie in the self-supporting girl who goes into the real adventure with both knowledge and experience of the real world to guide her, so that her desire for her family and herself does not outrun her intuition of what a man in business has to contend with.

But it might be interesting to find and how much the American man is responsible for his own burdens, by encouraging his wife to think him a great man, capable of anything, and in depriving his daughters of an allowance. All sorts of domestic unhappiness might be obviated by a cold, bare budget system, begun with business-like precision the day after the honeymoon ends.

Women Are Taught Farming and Gardening in This School

One of the most remarkable institutions in the United States—a school that is each year turning out young women qualified to run farms, to be florists, market gardeners, proprietors or managers of fruit farms and orchards, is located at Ambler, Pa. It is a school of horticulture for women, which was founded in 1910 by the club and college women of Philadelphia. It is under the direction of Miss Jessie T. Beatty, who has not only been remarkably successful in making good farmers of her girls, but enjoys a national reputation as a horticulturist.

The school property at Ambler is a farm of 32 acres. About 20 acres are used for the school in the various branches of horticulture and the remainder for farm crops. Much of that land for horticulture is given to the plantations for practice and experimental work for the students. This includes an old apple orchard, a number of pear trees, young apple, peach, plum and cherry orchards, a vineyard of about 250 vines, a large variety of small fruits, flowers and vegetable gardens, nurseries, greenhouses, hotbeds, cold frames, bee colonies and a poultry plant.

Recognizing that constant practice throughout each season is essential to success in horticultural work, this school devotes a large part of the time to practice work in the growing of flowers, vegetables and fruits. Theoretical instruction is given in botany, entomology, soils and horticultural chemistry. The farm products are marketed by means of the parcel post.

Special care is taken that nothing produced on the farm is wasted. Fruit that is not sold is converted into cider, butters, jellies, preserves or canned. Last year more than 1,200 jars of canned goods and pickles were put up in the preserving department, which would otherwise have gone to waste.

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MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

To all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

The Unknown Friends.

In response to Buckeye Bill and the editor's footnote in The Blade of August 3, I would say that it is even a greater thing to be encouraged and comforted in one's efforts in life than to be honored. There is quite a difference between being merely recognized and being truly appreciated. There are thousands who suffer cold neglect and forgetfulness, if not the jibe and sneers of critics in life, who reap a rich reward when they take their last long sleep.

The world cannot realize, much less compute, what it owes to its unknown friends. As an example, this writer once requested the publication of a very favorite poem in the Poet's Corner. It was sent in and published, and is now in a scrapbook. But the writer can never know who the benefactor was who made this possible. I have also served at the other end of the line, and can never know how much some unknown one appreciated my efforts. This, it would seem, ought to encourage every person to not only appreciate the unknown benefactor, but to be willing and eager to be one. It is said that some hand unseen" strewed flowers on the grave of Nero. This deed was noble, but to strew flowers of kind words and deeds on the lives of the living is magnificent.

Why should so many unknown, or even known benefactors live and die in ignorance of their being appreciated? Buckeye Bill has shed a light of hope. There are so many people going through life feeling thankful and appreciative without saying so. The world needs to supplant its dry, formal perfunctory "Thank yous" with a real, live, frank expression of gratitude. I would to God that the world would throw away its obnoxious, nauseating, half poison flattery and employ a real, live, honest encouraging praise!

If I could get the ear of every one of the Blade's million readers I would say "Pull up all the weeds of flattery and plant the beauty rose of an honest encouragement." It would transform the world. Stupid flattery, however graceful, is a slow poison. Honest encouragement and praise are healing balms of life, food to the soul, and a bright white light to the world. There is also unconscious goodness in the world as well as unconscious evil. See Matt. 25:27-40. Moses "wist not that his face shone." The best people are apt to be the least conscious of their goodness, as a healthy person is of the fact that he has a stomach or liver or nerves. According to the old legend, it was only when it fell behind him that the saintly man's shadow healed the sick. The world owes much to the unconscious good—to the unknown friends.

Hats off, every one, to the unknown friends!—H. Greeley Miller, Tenn.

Our friend has struck the keynote. When we begin to achieve without caring whether people know who did it, but only with the satisfaction that it is done, then we begin to live. A name is only a label for convenience. A good deed is the fruit of the spirit. That's why we need unknown friends and must be unknown friends.—E. H.

The Ideal Home.

I was away back somewhere in my teens when I first—and last—wrote to the M. G. R. And now, at the age of 22, I am writing my second letter, writing it principally to express my appreciation and approval of that letter by V. V. of Michigan.

I have thought much about the ideal home, and when I read V. V.'s letter I thought: "How remarkably alike we see this." She says: "First, there must be real love between husband and wife." Oh, yes, without love, everything that is intended to be noble and pleasant is a failure. If lovers would only study the character and disposition of each other more carefully before marriage, there would be fewer divorces. And they will do this, too, when the divorce laws are made much more stringent than they are now. And I long to see the day when the women will require as high a standard of morality of the men as the men have always required of them.

Know thyself" is a plea that is fast extending from one end of the country to the other. I am glad of it. It is a great thing—a necessary thing—to know one's self physically and mentally. And, do you know, I think one of the greatest things in the world is one's personality? Personality and disposition are, in a sense, blended into one meaning—nt is what makes us love or dislike a person.

"No house is a home without children." Poets sing of the pure, the noble, the joy-bringing—and they sing of children. "Oh, what would this world be to us if the children were no more?"

V. V.'s idea of children is beautiful. It is a joy to know that there are some young women and young men who really think beyond or above the commonplace, everyday-for-itself thoughts so common among many.

Yes, in the idea home there must certainly be a spirit of true Christianity. Without this, a person is isolated from the truest, most contented privilege of living, and nobody knows this better than one who has once been a Christian.

I believe that each generation is rising, in many respects, above the one before. One by one the states are kicking out the saloons. From the press, the lecture platform and the pulpit, the masses are being made to see that knowledge is power, and they are putting this knowledge to practical use. As a result, sanitation is improving and, with it, health. As a result, more labor-saving inventions are being turned out, thus doing away with much of the fatigue and worry of body and mind. As a result, again we are advancing rapidly in social and moral reform.

The ideal home! There is no use for me to say anything more about it. V. V. has already said about all that I could say, and hers is a letter that every young person, especially, should read and ponder over. It is from among the girls with such views as this that the thoughtful young men know must come the ideal wives to help make the ideal homes. We shall look for another letter from her soon.

I often see letters on various subjects in which I am interested, and am sorry that there is no way for the great family of Peace Page readers to get better acquainted. Am sure it would be a pleasure to exchange cards and letters with each other. I will sign the nom de plume that I used the other time—Old Dominion Boy.

How to Be Happy.

I see on the Peace Page, in a recent issue, the question, asked by H. M. of Tennessee: "Is it possible for one to be happy continuously in this life?"

I will begin my answer by the query. Why should we not all be happy? If we are happy, why not be so continuously? If we are not happy, what is wrong? What prevents us being happy? If it is a circumstance or condition, we can remove or remedy, let us do so. Let us so change our lives to accord with the requirements of happiness. If it is something we cannot overcome, something beyond our control, then let us not worry about it. Here is the cause of most of our troubles, the bogey worry.

Worry is a mental process which is within the control of the will. It seems to be easy to forget the blessings of life and to lapse into worrying. Worry is the very opposite of happiness, upsetting the mind and dulling the finer perceptions of life. It is the one obstacle on the road to happiness we must constantly confront and combat.

If we will allow the breezes of appreciation for the blessings showered upon us each day to blow back the dark mists of worry, we will then see more of the many things for which we should be thankful, and happiness will be but a natural result.

What are the requirements of happiness? Contentedness. Be satisfied with staation or lot, not without ambition, for one may be content and still endeavor to better his conditions. Not be envious, for surely we receive more bountifully in this world than we deserve. Uusefulness in the world Find our place and fill it to the best of our ability, seeking always to fill such place more efficiently. Love one another, the law of Holy Writ.

We must have the love of God in our hearts, for without Him we are as nothing and our lives will be purposeless.

Happiness is as natural a condition as any physical process endowed by the Creator to mankind. Happiness is as material a goal to work for as any other aspiration in life. Yes, it is as possible to be continuously happy as it is to be unhappy. Learn how to be happy, and learn to remain so. To be happy in this life we must know that when God calls us to quit this life we will be happy with Him, where sorrow and suffering are unknown.

Try to smile every little while,
You will scatter sunshine bright.
You may make your life worth while
If your heart is right.

P. C. H., Illinois.

WOMAN LICENSED AS PILOT AVIATOR

Mrs. Waldo Pierce Now Preparing to Qualify for Army Flying Corps.

New York, Aug. 23.—Already qualified as an air pilot, Mrs. Waldo Pierce, a daughter of Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, head of an antinoise organiza-

MRS. WALDO PIERCE.

tion, has passed all the flying tests, both alone and with passenger, necessary to qualify her as an air pilot. The tests were made at the Mineola field. When she receives her license from the Areo Club she will be the only licensed amateur woman pilot in America.

Mrs. Pierce has offered her services to the United States army as an aviator.

As Dorothy Rice, Mrs. Pierce is best known to New Yorkers. She met Pierce, Harvard graduate and football star, in Madrid, where both were studying art, and where later both were married. She is about 25 years old. She is one of the four famous Rice sisters. Her husband is with the American Ambulance Corps in France.

There are but few other licensed women fliers in the "game" today and those who are, are in the contract of showmen for exhibition purposes. They are not considered as amateurs.

An Italian inventor has taken out a British patent on an egg holder which may be fastened to the edge of an ordinary dinner plate.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

ROMAINE SALAD—Split some romaine down the stalk, divide each leaf in three pieces; rinse in cold water; then shake well. Place in salad bowl, season with pepper and salt; sprinkle overe hopped chives, tarragon, chervil and parsley; mix with three parts of olive oil to one part of vinegar.

BROILED KIDNEYS — Remove thin skin from kidneys, cut in one-quarter inch slices. Wash, soak in acidulated water for 30 minutes. Drain, season, dip in melted butter, then in bread crumbs, broil five minutes. Serve on hot platter with maitre d'hotel butter.

POTATO SALAD—Cut raw potatoes into balls with a vegetable cutter. Cook three cupfuls of these balls with one sliced onion in boiling salted water till tender. Chill, marinage with French dressing, cover with boiled dressing, arrange on a salad dish. Sprinkle with chopped chives and garnish with hard boiled eggs.

FRUIT SALAD—Remove skins and seeds from one cupful white grapes, put them in a basin, add three bananas cut in cubes, cover at once with lemon juice. Remove skin and white pith from six oranges, add cut in pieces. Mix with mayonnaise dressing; arrange in white lettuce leaves or serve in halves of oranges. Garnish with mayonnaise dressing.

SPONGE CAKES—Beat up yolks of four eggs until thick, then beat one cupful sugar, one tablespoonful lemon juice, grated rind of one-half lemon and one-quarter teaspoonful salt. Sift in three-quarters cupful flour, cut and fold in beaten whites of eggs. Pour into buttered and papered pans, bake in moderate oven for 30 minutes.

OUR Correspondents

Mrs. L. H. of Ohio read the request of the Belgian soldier interned in Holland for stamps to interest him while imprisoned. She had no stamps but sent him a dozen postcards and some reading matter. Six weeks later she received an answer thanking her for the kindness. Mrs. H. shows a true Christian spirit in trying to cheer those who are less fortunate.

L. F. M. of Michigan says it is possible to live continuously happy in this life even though it would seem that sickness ,poverty and loneliness combined to prevent it.

We have a letter from Mrs. J. R. Carney of Arkansas. Mrs. Carney thinks that there has been much improvement in the Peace Page recently. She says that she has been very melancholy lately and neither companionship or the doctor's medicine seems to give relief. Any of the Peace Page readers would favor her if she were sent a copy of the two songs, Mother's Own Beautiful Hands and The Dying Hobo. Cheer her up by sending some cards and letters to brighten her gloomy thoughts. Her address is Box 193, Blytheville, Ark.

Mrs. E. C. M. of West Virginia lives on a 300-acre farm among the hills with her husband, 80-year-old father-in-law and two fine boys. She is of the opinion that the greatest trouble in this world is that there is not enough love in our hearts, our homes or our churches.

A shower of cards and letters would be very much appreciated by the mother of Mrs. Mary Montross, Florida, N. Y., Box 327. She is a 78-year-old shut-in, is very old and her daughter promises to answer all letters.

J. W. Ditto of Indiana has a quantity of blackberry juice sealed up and would like to know how to convert it into wine. Can some Peace Page reader help him out?

R. E. L. W. of Alabama makes the hasn't walked in three years on accheer up the life of a young man who hosn't walked in three years on account of rheumatism. He asks as many of you as can to send to M. L. Giles, Ala., R. D. 1, cards, letters, books and any kind of literature.

The best way to have friends is to be a friend according to L. H. H. of West Virginia. This writer wants to join our family, and is surely welcome. He like James Whitcomb Riley's works and would like to see them in the Poet's Corner. That is impossible however, we are sorry to say, since they are all copyrighted.

One reader who thinks the suggestion as to whether it is possible to live a continuous happy life is worthy of discussion is D. H. of Tennessee. As he looks at it now he would take the side of the question that it is impossible. He promises to give some reasons why later on.

HOUSEHOLD

Drying Beans.

To dry snaps beans, select tender snaps; string and break in short lengths. Scald about forty-five minutes and dry in evaporator quickly, or in the sun, or later in fall when the weather is drying. If they are not dried quickly they will sour. They make a nice dish for winter use. To prepare for eating, soak in warm water two hours and then cook as in the summer.—P. J., Va.

To Dry Potatoes.

To dry sweet potatoes wash and boil till tender; slice thin and spread in the sun or in evaporator and dry. They are nice for pies in winter. Soak in warm water before using them.—P. J., Va.

Dill Pickles.

I am sending my recipe for dill pickles which I have used and liked.

Four quarts of water, one cup of salt. Put in crock cold. Put in bottom of crock a layer of cherry and grape leaves, a thin layer of pickles, then two good heads of dill or more if you like; then more pickles, leaves, dill, until full. You may add more pickles any time. Always keep covered well with brine. Add more brine if it goes down. Weight and set in cool place.—Mrs. Morgan.

Sweet Pickles.

Here is a good recipe for sweet cucumber pickles: Two pecks of cucumbers, 1 tablespoon salt to 1 quart water; let stand twenty-four hours, then heat weak vinegar not quite to boiling and add a tablespoon of powdered alum. Pour over pickles while hot, let stand twenty-four hours and drain off. Cover with good vinegar, two cups sugar, handful mixed spices. Heat and pour over pickles. Seal while hot.—Mrs. Morgan.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO WITH WOMEN WORKERS AFTER WAR?

—Photo by Bain News Service.

ENGLISH economists are beginning to consider the effect after the war of the army of women now engaged in doing men's work. More than 600,000 are engaged, and the question has been raised whether these would be willing, after the war is over, give up their places to men.

Germany faces the same question, and recently an association of German employers agreed that after the war men would be employed in place of women in the occupations which belonged to men before the war began.

In England it is believed that as a large proportion of the women is employed in munitions factories, and these will be reduced in number at the end of the war, the problem is not going to be so difficult as now appears.

Sir Conan Doyle, who was in this country recently, was of the opinion the question would have a very serious side. Women are now acting as chauffeurs, doing mechanical work on motor cars, caring for horses and doing agricultural work which was almost entirely men's before the war began. In addition, a much larger proportion of women than usual is working the coal mines.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Interested in Pigs.

I live on a farm in eastern Tennessee. I am 14 years old and take a lot of pleasure in reading the Blade, especially the Peace Page and the serial stories. Two creeks are located near my home and at the head of one of them is my grandfather's spring. This spring covers about a quarter of an acre, and flows from under a bluff about 35 feet high.

I belong to the McMinn County Boys' Corn and Pig club. I am not raising an acre of corn, but I have a pig. It is nearly eight months old and weighs about 350 pounds. Last year the pig I raised weighed 481 pounds when it was 11 months and 10 days old. I won first prize with it.—Dillard Francisco, Athens, Tenn.

Wants Education.

I am a young girl, 15 years old on September 23. Have I a twin? I enjoy attending school and think every boy and girl should go as long as possible as there is nothing better than a good education. I am also fond of music and am taking lessons in it now.

The country where I live, in the south central part of Michigan, is quite level, though in some places there are small hills, but they are not very large. I lived in Ohio for 11 years and then moved to Michigan in the winter. At that time the stumps were covered with snow and resembled corn shocks. I think our motto is very appropriate. I will answer all letters that Blade Boys and Girls write me.—Bernice Molty, Edmore, Michigan, Box 322.

Is Very Athletic.

I am a boy of 14 in the eighth grade at school and like to study very much. I have two brothers but no sisters. One of my brothers is 16 and the other 11. We have made a tent from a large tarpaulin and sometimes sleep in it. It is a lot of fun. I have installed electric lights in my room and am willing to write to anyone who wishes information on how to do the same.

I like to wrestle, hunt, box, row and draw pictures and paint them. I have a small kodak with which I take lots of pictures. I also belong to a ball team in our town. — James Lewis, Jewell, Ohio.

Sunday School Worker.

I wish to thank the boys and girls who sent me cards and letters on my birthday. I surely enjoyed the descriptions of the many different localities. I wonder how many boys and girls are interested in Sunday school work? I am for one. I am taking a course in teacher's training. Our class of 15 will graduate the last of October, and we are planning for big commencement exercises.

The Sunday school has a great influence upon the young people, rivalling the common schools. Boys and girls, let us encourage someone to attend Sunday school. Who does not go to any school? There are plenty of people who are never invited to Sunday school. —Elmer M. Little, Markelsville, Pa.

SHORT AND SWEET

Helen Sherd, Fenwick, Mich., lives in Grand Rapids, but she is now visiting her grandparents in the country. Helen has a flower garden and a kitten. Helen is soon to have a birthday party.

Chester V. Giddings, Baraga, Mich., is a newcomer whom we welcome.

Leonard and Audra Casto, Staats Mills, W. Va., are cousins who love birds, flowers and good books.

Big Bill of Indiana, in a 17-year-old farmer boy who says he just goes to bed when it seems the sun is shining to tell him to wake up to another hard day's work on the farm. Big Bill asks how old a boy has to be before he begins to go out with the girls. Here is a question for the young people.

Little Girl of Pa. is fond of birds and of picnics.

Beatrice J. Jermo, Warwick, N. D., thanks all the boys and girls who wrote her. Beatrice's grandfather was a soldier in the Civil war.

Nellie Robinson, Sandyville, W. Va., has a Sunday school class and would like to hear from the teachers.

Eva and Russell Nester, Claria, W. Va., want to join the bird club and Page and would enjoy letters and cards letters.

Bessie Ruth Johnson, of Strong Creek, W. Va., likes to read the Peace and would enjoy letters and cards from the boys and girls.

Cards and letters are asked for by Florence McClue, Chilhouie, Va.

Carrie Barlow, Chilhouie, Va., is a bird lover and would like to join the bird club. She and a playmate are together so often that they are called the twins. They have jolly times.

Ercie Stroup, Stanlty, N. C., lives in the Piedmotn section of her state. She wants the boys and girls of North Carolina to write more.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

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THERE are two kinds of feminine laughter—the kind which shows an empty head, and the kind which hides an empty heart.

Clothes do not make the woman! They only make that part of her with which the average man falls in love.

A man can run out of nearly everything except self-confidence and still manage to get along in the world.

Marriage is the operation by which a woman's vanity and a man's egotism are extracted without gas.

Some women are born for matrimony, some achieve matrimony—but every one of them has to pretend, afterward, that it was thrust upon her.

What a woman "believes" about her husband and what she KNOWS about him are, happily for him, two very different things.

A ward to the wise may be sufficient, but it takes at least three words to make a woman happy; and she wants to hear them every day.

Poems Wanted.

"Some grumble besause they are not married," "And she turned to the corner, And she caught a feather bed," and "In the Cottage by the Sea," to Mrs. W. R. Kelsey, Dryden, N. Y.

My Little Girl, When You Wore a Tulip and On the Trail of the Lonesome Pine, to Alice Jackson, Nebraska, Indiana.

Where the River Shannon Flows.
The Dying Sea Captain.
The Johnstown Flood.
"Remember child, remember that God is in the skies."
"A traveler down a dusty road
Strewed acorns o'er the lee,
And one took root and sprouted up
And grew into a tree."
When We Were Boys Together, and Will You Love Me When I'm Old, to Mrs. J. F. McClellan, Prove, Utah.
Pulling Hard Against the Stream.

Story of America in Verse, to J. F. Miller, Mt. Victory, Ky.

POETS' CORNER

Afterward.

Mrs. J. S. McConnel.

After the war, what then?
What of the hearts bereft?
What of the maimed and crippled men;
Pitiful wrecks that are left?

After the war, what then?
What of the darkened lives?
What of the hopes that are crushed and slain?
What of the children and wives?

After the war, what then?
Who shall measure the fearful cost
In wasted treasure, and slaughtered men?
The pride of the nation's lost.

Who shall the stricken land restore,
Or wash from the awful stain
The fields that were red with human gore,
Or bid them blossom again?

Who shall forget the grass grows hank
O'er the graves of sons and sires;
Who shall their ruined home rebuild
Or kindle their altar fires?

What of the story the years shall bring?
Shall malice forever remain?
Or the dove of peace unfold her wing
O'er nations united again?

Perhaps in the years of the by and by
The answer may come to men.
Today the shuddering nations cry—
"After war, what them?"

Can It Be Done?

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he, with a chuckle, replied,
That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he tried.
So he buckled right in with the trace of a grin
On his face—if he worried he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

Sombbody scoffed, "Oh, you'll never do that,
At least no one ever has done it."
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,
And the first thing he knew he'd begun it.
With the lift of his chin and a bit of a grin,
If any doubt rose he forbid it;
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it can not be done;
There are thousands to prophesy failure;
There are thousands to point to you, one by one,
The dangers that wait to assail you.
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Then take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That can not be done, and you'll do it.

The Cowboy Song.

Through progress of the railroads
Our occupation's gone.
We put our ideas into words,
Our words into song.
First comes the cowboy,
He's headed for the west,
Of all the pioneers, I claim
The cowboy is the best.
We miss him on the roundup,
Gone is his merry shout,
The cowboy's left the country
And the campfire's going out.

No railroads nor grangers,
Nor anything to mar
Our happiness in camping out
Or traveling with a star.
Oh, when I think of the good old times
My eyes do sometimes fill,
When I think of the camping out
And the coyote on the hill.
Imagination takes me back,
I hear their merry shout,
The cowboy's left the sandhills
And the campfire's going out.

You freighters and companions
Will have to leave the land.
You cannot have your loads for nothing
Through gumbo and through sand,
The railroad's bound to beat us,
So do your level best,
We'll sell out to the granger
And pull out for the west.
Shake hands before you leave us,
And give your merry shout,
The cowboy's left the country
And the campfire's going out.

In times when freight was higher,
Old timers had a show,
Their pockets full of money,
No sorrow did they know.
But, oh! how times have changed since then,
We are poorly clothed and fed,
Our wagons are all broken down,
Our ponies are all dead.
The cowboy and the freighter
Soon will hear the angel shout
Here they have come to heaven
And the campfire has gone out.

Mrs. Lofty.

Mrs. Lofty keeps a carriage,
So do I;
She has dapple grays to draw it,
None have I;
She's no prouder with her coachman
Than am I,
With my blue-eyed, laughing baby,
Trundling by.
I hide his face lest she should see
The cherub boy and envy me.

Her fine husband has white fingers,
Mine has not;
He could give his bride a palace—
Mine a cot;
Hers comes home beneath the starlight,
Ne'er caresses she;
Mine comes in the purple twilight,
Kisses me.
And prays that He who turns life's sands
Will hold his loved ones in His hands.

Mrs. Lofty has her jewels,
So have I;
She wears hers upon her bosom,
Inside I;
She will leaves hers at death's portal,
By-and-By;
I shall bear my treasure with me
When I die:
For I have love and she has gold:
She counts her wealth—mine can't be told.

She has those who love her—station.
None have I;
But I've one true heart beside me—
Glad am I.
I'd not change it for a kingdom,
No, not I.
God will weight it in His balance,
By-and-by.
And then the difference He'll define
'Twixt Mrs. Lofty's wealth and mine.

In Summer.

When all the roads are white with dust,
And thirsty flowers complain,
Our little lassie cries "I must
Go carry 'round the rain."

As up and down the garden plots
With busy feet she treads,
The pansies and forget-me-nots
Lift up their drooping heads.

She waters all the lilies tall,
The gragrant mignonette,
The hollyhocks beside the wall—
Not one does she forget.

What wonder that her garden grows
And blooms, and blooms again,
When every grateful blossom knows
Who carries 'round the rain"!

The United States marketed 1,721 short tons of asbestos of domestic production last year, a gain of 39 per cent from the year before.

Souls and Temples

By Susan Coolidge.

Souls are built as temples are—
Inch by inch in gradual rise
Mount the layered masonries,
Warring questions have their day,
Kings arise and pass away,
Laborers vanish one by one,
Still the temple is not done,
Still completion seems afar.

Souls are built as temples are—
Here a carving rich and quaint,
There the image of a saint;
Here a deep-hued pane to tell
Sacred truth or miracle;
Every little helps the much
Every careful, careless touch
Adds a charm or leaves a scar.

Souls are built as temples are—
Based on truth's eternal law,
Sure and steadfast, without flaw,
Through the sunshine, through the snows,
Up and on the building goes;
Every fair thing finds its place,
Every hard thing lends a grace,
Every hand may make or mar.

Crossing the Bar

By Lord Alfred Tennyson.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark.

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

Shade

By Theodosia Garrison.

Green temples, closed against the beat
Of noontime's blinding glare and heat,
Open to any pilgrim's feet.

The white road blisters in the sun;
Now, half the weary journey done,
Enter and rest, O weary one!

And feel the dew of dawn still wet
Beneath thy feet, and so forget
The burning highway's ache and fret.

This is God's hospitality,
And whoso rests beneath a tree
Has cause to thank him gratefully.

July

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Let me go where'er I will
I hear a sky-born music still;
It sounds from all things old,
It sounds from all things young,
From all that's fair, from all that's foul,
Peals out a cheerful song.

It is not only in the rose,
It is not only in the bird,
Not only where the rainbow blows,
Nor in the song of woman heard,
But in the darkest, meanest things
There alway, alway something sings.

'Tis not in the high stars alone,
Nor in the cups of budding flowers,
Nor in the redbreast's mellow tone,
Nor in the bow that smiles in showers,
But in the mud and scum of things
There alway, alway something sings.

Never Mind

By Bebee.

Never you mind if those grow cold
Who owe you the sweetest smile,
Never you mind if they pass you by
And neglect you for a while.

Never you mind if people forget
The good things you have done,
Never you mind if they do not know
Of the battles you have won.

'Tis the way of the world to remember best
The things you have failed to do;
But never you mind, just laugh and go on
And be faithful your whole life through.

Troubles.

Oh, yes, I have my troubles,
My care and grief and woe,
My conflicts and my struggles,
My ups and downs, you know!
But, somehow, when they're darkest,
And when the clouds are gray,
I think of other people's,
And they seem to pass away!

Oh, yes, I have my sorrows,
My heartache and my care;
My dark and grave tomorrows,
My grief and my despair!
But, somehow, when they're saddest
The thought comes up to me,
How much worse things have happened,
And then my troubles flee!

Oh, yes, I'm sad and worried,
And grumped and grouchy, too;
And pestered out and flurried,
And grim and dark and blue.
But, somehow, when my troubles
Seem more than I can bear,
I think of other people's
And mine blow by in air!

HOW MRS. BEAN MET THE CRISIS

Carried Safely Through Change of Life by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Nashville, Tenn.—"When I was going through the Change of Life I had a tumor as large as a child's head. The doctor said it was three years coming and gave me medicine for it until I was called away from the city for some time. Of course I could not go to him then, so my sister-in-law told me that she thought

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure it. It helped both the Change of Life and the tumor and when I got home I *did not need the doctor.* I took the Pinkham remedies until the tumor was gone, the doctor said, and I have not felt it since. I tell every one how I was cured. If this letter will help others you are welcome to use it." —Mrs. E. H. BEAN, 525 Joseph Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a pure remedy containing the extractive properties of good old fashioned roots and herbs, meets the needs of woman's system at this critical period of her life. Try it.

If there is any symptom in your case which puzzles you, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Submarine Operation.

Please give an explanation of the way a submarine fires a torpedo and tell how the undersea boat submerges.—E. C. S., Lowell, Ind.

It is not possible for us to describe the details of operating a submarine and firing a torpedo, but here is a general description.

During the vigil, when the submarine is watching for an enemy ship, it lies awash part of the time and, at intervals, submerges. An officer is always on watch at the periscope, to sight any vessel that may appear within the line of vision. Upon sighting the ship the officer calls out to the engineer to ease up on his starboard or port motor, whichever he may desire, the submarine has submerged to a depth of, probably 20 feet, with everything, but the periscope, below water. Two lanyards lie near the officer's hand. They are triggers for firing the torpedo. He pulls the lanyard quickly and a thousand pounds of wet guncotton are hurled, at the velocity of 24 knots, against the vessel. One torpedo is fired at a time, and, immediately after both have left the tubes, the man controlling the diving rudder takes the periscope under water, as rapidly as possible. Later the submarine rises so that the periscope will view the result of the shot. The torpedo is always in its tube, which a tight-fitting outboard cap keeps dry.

An order to a submarine commander usually reads that the boat shall lie at station, awash, during darkness, while in daylight it balances under water, raising their periscopes not more often than once every three minutes. In proceeding to the rendezvous the submarines "porpoise" their way along, diving and rising, and diving again. While awaiting a ship they constantly test the air pressure in their torpedoes, and, at night, while awash, recharge their storage batteries.

Progressive Platform.

Will you kindly give the main points of the Progressive platform this year?—A. W. C., Bondtown, Va.

Every item of the old platform of 1912 was included in the present statement of faith and several more planks were added this year. The platform demands full woman suffrage, a navy second to England only, a standing army of 250,000 men, universal training, with the training paid for out of the federal treasury, a reserve force that will be distinctly federal and not national guard. Other planks are a protective tariff and Americanism, with no direct allusion to hyphenism. This latter plank declares, in vigorous terms, for upholding American rights on land and sea, guarding the honor and influence of our nation and maintaining the integrity of international law.

The platform also declares the supreme duty of civilization is to make peace permanent after the war, for which this nation should be prepared in every sphere. Regarding Mexico, the platform asserts that every resource of the government should be, forthwith, used to end these conditions. Other platform declarations are regulation of industry and just distribution of its returns, conservation, re-establishment of the American merchant marine, national highways and a permanent tariff.

Prehistoric Man.

Tell something, if you will, about man's existence before the time of Adam and the different theories concerning this existence.—D. W. G., Unicoi, Tenn.

Man is the generic name applied to the human race. Concerning the origin of man there is the scripture statement q. v. Gen. 11.4-7, 18-25. Second, Darwin's theory that man has grown by a series of modifications, under a law of natural selection, from some unkown form of apes. Third, Wallace's theory, that Darwin's opinion of the natural selection and evolution of man fails logically to account for man's origin and that a superior intelligence has guided the development of man, just as man guides the development of many lower animals and vegetable forms. Fourth, Carl Vogt's theory is that of Darwin in the matter of development, but it insists that development is at least from three apes instead of one. Fifth, Herbert Spencer's evolutionist theory, is that man and all other animals grew from a universally diffused ether. Sixth, James Mill's theory, that man came into the world with sensibility alone, and that mental capacity originated in "the matter of the nerves."

The Pre-Adamites were the supposed inhabitants of the earth before Adam's time. The theory was first made public in 1655, in the form of a commentary on the 12, 13, 14 verses of the fifth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, which was followed, in the same year, by the first part of a formal treatise on the Pre-Adamits question, and the theological consequences to be derived therefrom. According to his ideas, Adam was the progenitor of the Jewish race only, and it is only of him and his race that the Bible treats. One argument in favor of the Pre-Adamite theory is the difficulty of tracing to a common ancestor—Adam—the great division of the human family, the brown, the black, the yellow, and the white races; and it is also claimed that the Mosaic chronology does not allow sufficient time for the great divergences in human types to have taken place. Certain human remains have been found which, Lyell claims, point clearly to the existence of man on earth, at a period antedating, by many centuries, the date assigned to the creation of Adam.

The life habits of prehistoric man, as well as his antiquity on earth, are known almost entirely from fossil remains of various sorts. The data, however, are very scanty and insufficient for strictly logical deductions. Tools and hunting weapons, bones of tropical fauna and remains of man are found in the gravel beds of western Europe. Apparently man antedates the glacial period as this tropical fauna there was previous to the ice age and because remains of glacial fauna, together with human remains, occur in later geological deposits. Thus, the antiquity of man becomes a question of the date of the ice age, and that occurred 60,000 years ago at least. The implements of prehistoric man form a basis of a division of early industrial development into the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age.

Marriage Laws.

I would like to know something about the marriage laws of the different states and what age must be attained before being allowed to marry.—E. C., Milan, Pa.

Marriage between whites and persons of negro descent is prohibited in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and West Virgina.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregan, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington.

The age at which a valid marriage can be contracted varies in different states. The lowest statutory age for a male is 14. The states in which a marriage can be contracted by a male at 14 years of age are Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire and Virginia. The states in which the statutory limit is 15 years are Kansas and Missouri. Those in which it is 16 years are the District of Columbia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. Those in which it is 17 years are Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia, and those in which it is 18 years are Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The lowest age at which a valid contract can be made by a female is 12 years. The states in which the statutory limit of 12 obtains are Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri and Virginia. In New Hampshire the statutory limit is 13 years. In the following states it is 14 years: Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. The states in which the statutory limit is 15 are California, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Wyoming. The states in which the statutory limit is 16 years are Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, West Virginia and Wyoming. The statutory limit is 18 years in Idaho and New York. In other states, for which no minimum marriageable age is given the provisions of the common law apply.

The age below which parental consent is required for the marriage of a male is 21 years in nearly all the states and territories. In Tennessee it is 16 years and in Idaho and North Carolina 18 years. In Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York and South Carolina no limit is established. It is 21 years in all the other states and territories.

The age below which parental consent is required for the female is 16 years in Maryland and Tennessee. It is 21 years in Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming. No statutory limit is established in New Hampshire, New York and South Carolina. In all the other states and territories it is 18 years.

Duke of Parma.

Please tell something of the life of Robert, Duke of Parma.—F. R. F., North Sheldon, Vt.

Robert, of the Bourbon family, was duke of Parma, when it was a separate government for only a short time, as in 1860 his possessions were formally incorporated with the new kingdom of Italy. Duke Robert was the son of Charles III. and Marie Louise, daughter of Ferdinand, prince of Artois and duke of Berry. After the death of his father, in 1854, Duke Robert's mother became regent for her son. In 1802 the Duchy of Parma was incorporated with the French republic, but at the congress of Vienna, Parma was among the duchies that were assigned to Marie Louise, daughter of Francis I. of Austria, Napoleon's second consort.

On her death, in 1847, Parma passed to Charles II., son of Louis of Etruria, and Marie Louise, daughter of Charles IV., king of Spain. The new duke was unwilling to yield to the wishes of his people for greater political liberty, and was soon compelled to take flight. The duchy was for a time ruled by a provisional government and by Charles Albert of Sardinia. In April Baron d'Aspre, with 15,000 Austrians took possession of Parma, and the ducal government was restored under Austrian protection. Charles II., who had, in 1820, married Theresa, daughter of Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia, abdicated in favor of his son, Charles III., in 1849. He was assassinated in 1854.

William T. Ellis.

I would like a short sketch of the life of William T. Ellis published in these columns.—M. B., Watson, W. Va.

William Thomas Ellis was born in Allengheny, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1873. He had a public school education. He was on the staff of Philadelphia dailies until 1894; editor of the International Christian Endeavor organ from 1894 to 1897; editor of Forward, a Presbyterian weekly from 1897 to 1902; on editorial staff of the Philadelphia Press from 1903 to 1908. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Brotherhood; took active part in Philadelphia municipal reform movement in 1905, and toured the world investigating social, religious and political conditions for syndicate of American newspapers from 1906-1907-1910-1911. He has lectured and addressed conventions, especially of churchmen in all parts of the country, and has been a writer of syndicate Sunday school lessons since 1897.

Mark Twain.

Please give a short biography of Mark Twain, the humorist.—C. P. Bourbon, Mo.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain), American humorist, was born at Florida, Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He attended a common school until 13 years of age, when he became an apprentice in a printing office at Hannibal, Missouri, and afterwards worked at his trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia. In 1855 he went to New Orleans, intending to take passage to Para to explore the Amazon and to engage in the cocoa trade. But the fact that there was no ship from New Orleans to Para prevented the fulfillment of his plans. On the way down the Mississippi he had made friends with the pilot and learned to steer the boat, and for the consideration of $500 they engaged to make him a St. Louis and Orleans pilot. He went up and down the river, steering and studying the 1,275 miles of river, and after a time secured a license and obtained a situation at $250 a month.

In 1851 his brother was appointed secretary of the territory of Nevada, and he accompanied him as a private secretary, and says in his Roughing It that he was really worth a million dollars for just 10 days, and lost it through his heedlessness. He then shoveled quartz in a silver mine for $10 a week, but for one week only. In the meantime he had written several letters to the Virginia City Enterprise and in the winter of '72 he became city editor, a position he held for three years. Part of the time he wrote legislative proceedings from Carson, summing up the week's doing in letters which he signed "Mark Twain." The name was a remembrance of Mississippi days, when that phrase was used to denote a depth of two fathoms of water (12 feet.)

From there he went to San Francisco, and for five months was a reporter on the Morning Call. He then went to Calaveras county and engaged in surface gold digging for three months, without success. Returning to San Francisco, he supported himself for several months by newspaper work. In 1866 he went to the Hawaiian islands, coming back with a high reputation, which he turned to account by giving lectures in San Francisco and through California and Nevada. He then went east and published the Jumping Frog and other sketches. In the same year he went up the Mediterranean with a pleasure party. Of this excursion he gave humorous accounts in his Innocents Abroad, of which 125,000 copies were sold.

The most noted of the other books he has written are Tom Sawyer and Huckelberry Finn. In 1909 Twain went to the Bermudas, for he began to fail after his favorite daughter died. He returned to his home and died on April 21, 1910.

Religious Denominations.

I would like to know the number of communicants in each of the different religious denominations of the United States.—B. H., Hinton, W. Va.

Following are the number of communicants in each of the religious denominations in the United States: Adventists, 93,927; Baptists, 6,179,622; Dunkard Brethren, 121,475; Plymouth Brethren, 10,566; River Brethren, 4,903; Buddhists, 3,165; Catholic Apostolic, 4,927; Eastern Orthodox Catholic, 462,500; Western Catholic, 13,881,413; Christadelphians, 1,412; Christians, 113,887; Dowie Christian Catholic, 5,865; Christian Science, 85,096; Christian Union, 15,217; Church of God, 41,475; Churches Living God, 4,286; Churches New Jerusalem, 9,671; Communistic Societies 2,272; Congregationalists, 763,182; Disciples of Christ, 2,283,003; Evangelical bodies, 194,535; Faith Associations, 9,572; Free Christian Zion church, 1,835; Friends, 122,004; Friends of the Temple, 376; German Evangelical Protestant, 34,704; German Evangelical Synod, 290,803; Jewish Congregations, 143,000; Latter-Day Saints, 375,000; Lutherans, 2,444,970; Scandinavian Evangelical, 72,900; Mennonites, 57,337; Methodists, 7,328,829; Moravian Bodies, 20,615; Nonsectarian Bible Faith churches, 6,396; Pentecostal Bodies, 23,946; Presbyterians, 2,083,617; Protestant Episcopal, 1,026,048; Reformed, 478,951; Reformed Catholic, 3,250; Salvationists, 27,893; Schwenkfelders, 1,039; Social Brethren, 1,262; Society for Ethical Culture, 2,450; Spiritualists, 200,000; Theosophical Society, 4,714; United Brethren, 343,016; Unitarians, 70,542; Universalists, 52,000, and 48,673 independent congregations.

Sugar Production.

Will you kindly give figures showing the amount of sugar consumed in the United States, the countries from which it is imported as well as the production in this country?—R. V. A., Lexington, N. C.

The total production of beet sugar in the United States during 1913 and 1914 was 655,298 tons. The beet sugar production in the United States by states, in tons of 2,240 pounds, follows: Michigan, 109,297 tons; Wisconsin, 16,964; Colorado, 203,910; Utah, 51,097; Idaho, 26,446; California, 151,203; Nebraska, 25,845; Ohio, 25,000, all others, 45,536.

The estimated consumption of sugar of all kinds in the United States during 1914 follows: Imported, including 510,385 tons Hawaiian, 274,149 Porto Rican, and 120,887 Philippine sugar, 2,972,333 tons; domestic, manufactured from imported molasses, U. S. maple, etc., 20,200 tons; domestic cane, 143,996; domestic beet, 642,298 tons, making a domestic total of 788,494. The total product consumed in the United States amounted to 3,760,827 tons or 84.29 pounds per capita.

Eugene Ysaye.

Please tell something about Eugene Ysaye and give the pronunciation of his name.—W. S. S., North Robinson, Ohio.

Ysaye is pronounced as follows: "Y" has the long sound of "e," the "a" has the long sound of "i," and the "e" is given the long sound.

Eugene Ysaye, the Belgian violinist, was born at Liege in 1858, where he studied with his father and under R. Massart at the Conservatoire until he was 15 years old. He then had some lessons from Wieniawski, and later from Vieuxtemps. In 1879 Ysaye played in Germany, and the following year acted as leader of Bilse's orchestra in Berlin. In 1883 he appeared in Paris, and six years later, for the first time in London, at a Philharmonic concert. From 1886 to 1898 he was violin professor at the Brussels Conservatoire, and instituted the celebrated orchestral concerts of which he was manager and conductor. It was in 1900 that Ysaye first appeared as a conductor before a London audience, and in 1907 conducted Fidelio at Covent Garden.

The conata concerts in which he played with Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, became very popular in Paris and Brussels, and were notable features of several London concert seasons. As a violinist he attained equal rank with the finest masters of the instrument. He was endowed with extraordinary temperamental power as an interpreter. His compositions include a Programme Symphony, a Piano Concerto and Suite Wallone.

Miscellaneous.

N. A. M., Cassapolis, Mich.—It is impossible to answer your questions in this department.

W. H. B., Tazewell, Tenn.—Sirius is a star in the constellation Canis, which is not a part of the zodiac.

J. E. C., Snohomish, Wash.—We couldn't name the American firms England wants to blacklist. Her reason for blacklisting is that she charges some firms with seeking to trade with Germany and her allies.

H. W. F., Carriganville, Md. — We couldn't tell you where you could obtain the book you mention. You had better see some book dealer.

E. C., Hanesville, Ky.—The theory that you can discover the whereabouts of water underground by means of a forked stick, is superstition.

T. B., Sheakleyville, Pa.—A de facto government is a government actually existing, whether with or without legal or moral right.

F. M. D., Saegertown, Pa.—Women's training camps are located in various parts of the country. We have no list of them.

H. H. W., Cullowhee, N. C.—It is against our rules to give business addresses in these columns.

J. H. C., Kenesaw, Neb. — Toledo University is located in Toledo and the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio.

D. L. O., Carl, W. Va.—We have no biography of Francisco Villa, the Mexican.

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Literature and Old Age.

Three score and ten has been a mere nothing so far as ages go among prominent American literary persons, a leading instance being Mrs Amelia Josephine Barr, who published a novel at 85. Among others, Charles W. Eliot is 82, John Burrough, 79, Col. Henry Watterson, 76, Henry Mills Alden and William Dean Howells, 80. Lyman Abbott, 81, and George W. Cable 71.

THE POLICE OF THE YUKON

The Fifty Men Who Keep Order in the Wilds of the British Northwest.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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Dawson, Yukon Territory.

THE kaiser keeps good order in Germany. He has the largest single army on earth, and five or six million soldiers respond to his call. His principality is in the neighborhood of 200,000 square miles. There is a man here at Dawson who is military ruler of a country almost as large. It is a part of the Dominion of Canada, and is known as the Territory of the Yukon. It begins at the south, within 30 miles of the Pacific ocean, and extends to Herschel Island, near where the Mackenzie river flows into the Arctic. It is about a thousand miles long and several hundred miles wide, and it has a nomadic and settled population of Indians, Eskimos, and white men. The army that keeps this great tract in order consists of less than 50 men, and the record of unpunished crime is proportionately less than that of the kaiser. It is known as the Yukon division of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and its commander is Sergt. Maj. R. S. Knight, who only recently has come here from Regina to succeed Maj. J. D. Moodie, retired. Maj. Moodie has had control of the territory for a number of years. I have met him during my stay, and have had a long chat with him as to how Canada keeps such good order in this frontier land of the north.

But first let me give you a general idea of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. My information comes from Col. Frederick White, the commissioner of the territorial districts of Canada and the commander-in-chief of the force. Col. White's headquarters are at Ottawa, and it was in his office there some time ago that I met him and talked about this remarkable organization. At that time it consisted of less than 1,000 men. Since the war broke out in Europe the number has been increased to 1,500, but the most of the increase has gone to the southern parts of the Dominion, and the number in the Yukon remains just about the same.

Still, 1,500 men is not many. It seems very few in comparison with the size of the territory in which it has to keep order. It has under its jurisdiction a district which is fully one-half as large as the main body of the United States and the greater part of that country is wilderness. It runs from the boundaries of the United States to the Arctic ocean, and it has its stations about Hudson bay, on the Peace river and along the banks of the Mackenzie. Its members patrol every part of the wheat belt where Americans and others are now taking up homesteads, and they gallop along the international boundary of our country and Canada, guarding against smuggling and cattle thieving and settling all minor troubles that arise between the two peoples.

The mounted police watch over the interests of the farmers of southern Canada. Every colonist is visited and his complaints investigated. Each policeman has a route, along which he rides from farm to farm and town to town, asking whether anything wrong has taken place since his last visit. He has to send in a report from every settler, and if misdemeanors are committed he has to arrest and punish the offenders. Where murders or other high crimes occur, he takes the criminals to court, and he often acts as detective, keeping on the trail day and night until evidence is secured that brings the robber to prison or the murderer to the gallows.

The mounted police have made many of the trails of the far north. They cut the first road through the wilds to the Yukon, at the time of the gold discovery, and they have opened up the Rocky mountains to prospectors. In their explorations they sometimes erect houses along the trails and leave supplies of provisions for other travelers who may come after. They have a station on Hudson bay which is made of houses shipped there in pieces, and the police there give reports on conditions prevailing about the bay and as to how the natives are treated. They have steam launches to patrol the bay, and they go up the river in canoes and across the country sledges and dogs.

Major Moodie tells me that the Yukon force is scattered all over this territory. Said he:

"We have one constable stationed 500 miles up the Porcupine river from Fort Yukon, Alaska. We have one on Herschel Island, in the Arctic ocean, and another at Fort McPherson, which is 220 miles distance. We have a station at White Horse, and others scattered about here and there so as to cover all the mining camps of the territory."

"Tell me something of the duties of these men?"

"Each constable has one or two men with him and sometimes an Indian or so as well. Together they patrol the whole country. They make long trips visiting the mines, and reporting what is going on among the prospectors. They administer justice as to small matters in the out of the way districts, and they keep order among the Indians and the Eskimos. They also see that the poor and the insane are cared for and brought to the asylums. In fact, they do almost everything except grant divorces. We have cases where they have performed the ceremony of marriage, but their chief business is the keeping of order and the punishment of crime."

"But how can you keep track of the people in such a large territory, Maj. Moodie? Your whole land is a wilderness and for more than half of the year it is all snow and ice."

"We manage to know pretty well where every one is all the time," was the reply. "We have regulations by which every hotel and roadhouse is required to keep a daily record of all who stop there. The arrivals and departures are reported to the police, and this is so in the towns as well as in the wilds. Every hotel in Dawson has a full list of its guests on the page of the hotel register every morning. This is so of those who have come days or weeks before, if they are still in the hotel. The register shows the name of every person in the house and I may say that we know about where every man in the territory sleeps every night.

"We get reports of all the passengers who go up and down the river, and from every telegraph station they pass on the way. When a steamer leaves White Horse for Dawson, the purser hands in the names of his passengers and they are telegraphed here. If any one gets off on the way his name is telegraphed, and we check up the list when the boats come in. If a man starts out in a canoe to go up or down the river it is reported, and if three men start out and one is missing, we can see this from the difference in the report on that canoe as it passes the next telegraph station. The police also patrol the country from their various stations. They send in reports of just who come in and who go out of their respective districts, and also what they are doing while they are there."

"Give me some idea of the amount of crime committed in your territory?"

"Our record is fairly good. I have here the jail report for the past year, which includes the penitentiary as well. The total number confined during thhat time was 82, and of these 74 were males and eight females. Three of the males were insane. Our daily average of persons in jail last year was less than nine, and the most we had on any one day was 12. This is for a country as large as France, and for a population largely made up of frontiersmen and miners."

"How many have you in jail at present?"

"Just seven. Of these, five are men, and two are women who are serving a year for picking the pockets of men who were in a state of intoxication. Two of the others are sneak thieves, one who is in for assault and another charged with having attempted murder while drunk. Indeed, we have so few bad characters under arrest that it is difficult to keep our bararcks in order and the lawn properly mowed. We make the prisoners work. The two women do hard labor in the laundry, and we are sure of that much help in our washing for the rest of the year."

"Have you many murders in the Klondike?"

"The records show that we have had altogether only 14 since gold was discovered, and that the murderers were all hanged. No, I am mistaken; they were all hanged but one. He was shot. That covers a period back to 1895."

"Some of the murder stories of this part of the world are interesting," continued the major. "Take, for instance, one that is said to have occurred in Alaska. The murdered man was a miner, and he was killed by an Indian at the close of the season when the miners were just about to leave until next year. They had not time to follow the Indian and arrest him, but they went to the chief and told him that he must catch the murderer and have him ready for them when they returned in the spring, as they intended to hang him. When spring came they went to the chief and demanded the man. He replied:

"'Me got him all right. You come see.' He thereupon took them to the back of the camp and showed them a dead Indian frozen in a large block of ice. As they looked the chief continued: 'We got him last fall. We know you kill him in spring, so we shoot him in fall. What use feed him all winter?'

"We had a case some time ago of a miner who inveigled two young men with money to come from Seattle to White Horse, and go with him in a canoe 200 miles down the Yukon. There they stopped at a bend in the river, from where they were to make their way inland to a gold prospect the miner had located. As they camped, the miner had one of the men build a fire, while he took the other off with him to hunt game. Within a short time the man at the camp heard a shot and later the miner came in and said they had killed a bear about a mile away, and they wanted the man at the camp to go with him to carry in the bear meat. The two started off together, the miner walking behind. The stranger began to think that all was not right. He turned his head quickly, and found that the miner had raised his rifle and had drawn a bead on him. As he rushed to grab the gun it went off and shot him through the cheek. The stranger then grappled with the miner and succeeded in getting the gun. He ran away into the bushes and finally got to the boat and came to Dawson. He notified the police and we kept watch of the river. Within a few days the old miner came floating down in a boat. Our men followed him and put him under arrest. We then went back to the camp and found the body of the man who had started out to hunt bear. It had been the miner's intention to decoy the second man to the place and shoot him. He wanted the two men together so that he could drag their bodies more easily to the river and sink them. The murderer was tried in a month and hung two months later.

"Do you have any lynchings or holdups?"

"I have never heard of any in the Yukon, said Maj. Moodie, "and we had none in southern Canada when the Canadian Pacific railroad was undergoing construction, although there were frequent holdups on the trains of the United States just across the border. We had now and then a man held up in the mountains away from the railroad, but not many. I remember one in which a highwayman held up a man and a woman who were riding on horseback through the hills. He covered them with his revolver and ordered the man to dismount. The woman was told to stay where she was. The highwayman then made the man hold up his hands while he went through his pockets. All this time the woman on horseback was congratulating herself upon her escape. Her mind changed when the robber left his victim and stepped up to her, saying, 'Beg pardon, just a moment, madam.' He thereupon gently raised her skirt to her knees, thrust his hand into her stocking and took out her money. He seemed to know just where it was, and there was no wasted effort."

I asked Maj. Moodie as to the cause of most of the crime of the territory. He replied:

"Our greatest trouble is from the smuggling of liquor. The kind sold has been almost pure alcohol. We try to prevent its getting to the Indians and we do all we can to keep it out. Nevertheless, it comes in in all sorts of ways. We have had cases of the whisky in bottles being put inside dressed hogs which were then sewed up and shipped in. In the old days all sorts of methods were used to sell whisky without paying license. One was that of a woman who had a rubber arm which when squeezed would give forth to or three 'fingers' as needed."

I asked Maj. Moodie how it was that the mounted police are so feared by bad characters that this whole territory can be controlled by a handful. He replied:

"One reason is that the men know that the police are sure to get them sooner or later. When an officer is sent after them they realize that they could easily kill him, but they know, also, that a second force will be sent and that this force will be increased until they are finally overpowered. I have seen policemen arrest men of twice their weight and strength, and have had one or two men round mob and bring them all to jail. This is true not only with our bad men, but with those who come across from Alaska. They may be dangerous on the other side of the border, but they are gentle enough when they come here. On the other hand, the men know that they will have a fair show.

"Our officers do not carry clubs," continued Maj. Moodie; "all that is necessary seems to be to put your hand on a man and tell him to come. Twenty of our men have stopped a mob consisting of hundreds. One thing that helps us is the fact that the government supports us, and it is known it will fight to the end. In the O'Brien murder, it cost the government $200,000 to convict, but it was done and the man was hanged. Sir Wilfrid Laurier used to say that he would spend all the money in the treasury rather than that a murderer should go unpunished. That policy has done much to enable us to keep order in the wilderness."

"Where do the mounted police come from?"

"A large portion of them are young Englishmen who have emigrated to Canada to make their fortunes and have not succeeded. A few are the younger sons of the nobility. There are also many who are Canadian born, and altogether they are of a high class."

"What are the requirements?"

"Physically a man must be in good condition," said Maj. Moodie. "He must be at least five feet eight inches tall, and have a chest measurement of 36 inches. He must have a good standing and some education."

"What is the pay and how long do you serve?"

"The term of enlistment is for three years, but at the expiration of that time the men are allowed to enlist for another three years. Some of them keep on re-enlisting so that we have many men who have been long in the service.

"As to the pay, constables, or the lowest grade of police, receive $1 a day with their uniforms and rations. They get everything except their tobacco and washing. As the service goes on the pay rises for each new year at the rate of 5 cents a day. Corporals get $1.50 a day; sergeants $1.75, and staff sergeants from $2 to $2.50. All mounted police are paid from 50 to 75 cents more per day in this district, because the prices of everything are much higher.

Miss Freese Will Be the Bride of Mr. Ice

And Here Are Six Other Odd Items Just as Interesting.

Adrian, Mich., Aug. 23.—"Announcement of the engagement of Laura Marr Freese to Eugene Brooks Ice" was the refreshing zephyr wafted through a temperature of 104 degrees yesterday.

GOT HAY FEVER? HERE IS THE DOPE

New York, Aug. 23.—Hay fever relief comes from continued rain, a sea voyage and absence of wind, Dr. W. Scheppegrell, president of the American Hay Fever Association, has discovered.

NOT THE FAINTING KIND, THIS WOMAN

New York, Aug. 23.—"I surrender," yelled a burglar while he was being choked by Mrs. Murray, who had always declared a housebreaker would cause her to faint.

HERE'S POLICE THAT STRIKE FOR A RAISE

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 23.—Refusal of higher pay by the city council is to cause a strike of the local police force. The opening of the Sherbrooke fair, during which the city is crowded with thousands of visitors, has been chosen to inaugurate the strike.

CHASED BY SHARK, HE CATCHES IT ON HOOK

New York, Aug. 23.—Escaping being eaten by a seven-foot shark while he was swimming at Freeport, L. I., Charles Funk went ashore, baited a hook and caught the fish.

MOUSE DISTURBS MOUSE DISTURBS

New York, Aug. 23.—Frightened by a mouse, a woman guest of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel shrieked so loudly while taking a bath that hotel detectives almost broke into the bathroom.

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Now, during this Special Sale, is the time to save a third to a half on this high-grade Elgin. Thoroughly factory tested, guaranteed 25 years, engraved or plain polished case, with your own monogram, and our advertising offer is to send you this fine 17-Jewel Elgin at this ridiculously low price, free of charge for your inspection and approval and if you want to keep it, you pay the small, easy terms of

No Money DOWN $2 —A— Month

We do this because we want to prove to you that the great volume of our business actually enables us to do better by you than any other watch or diamond house in the world and that on this particular watch, we save you nearly half, for it sells regularly at $20.00 to $22.00.

We Don't Want You To Send One Cent—Not a penny. Merely give us your full name and address that we may send you this superb 17-Jewel Elgin on approval. And if, after you have worn it 30 days free, you don't want to keep it, send it back at our expense. You assume no risk whatever. You do not buy or pay one cent until we have placed the watch right in your own hands for your own decision. We want no security, no interest, no red tape—just common honesty among men.

3 Fine Books FREE!

MR. HARRIS wants to send you his three latest BOOKS, FREE — one, "Facts vs Bunc," or all about the watch business, both at home and abroad; the other, the story of "The Diamond"; its discovery, when and how mined, cut and marketed; also our Big Free Illustrated Watch and Diamond Book. Write today—Do it now!

HARRIS-GOAR CO.

Dept. 2011 KANSAS CITY, MO.

The House that Sells More High Watches than Any Other Firm in the World.

"ROUGH ON RATS" ends RATS, MICE, Bugs. Don't Die in the House. Unbeatable Exterminator. The Recognized Standard Exterminator for Drug & Country Stores. Economy Size 25c. or 15c. Used the World Over. Used by U. S. Gov't. **Rough on Rats Never Fails.** *Refuse ALL Substitutes.*

HOLLAND SUFFERS FROM SHORTAGE OF TIMBER

Holland is suffering from a serious shortage of timber for building purposes and the existing supply will be exhausted within a few months unless relief measures are taken, according to the report of an association of employers and workmen in the building industry, which recently met in Amsterdam.

The only hope, according to the association, is to secure large quantities of timber owned by Dutchmen which are now tied up in the harbor of Archangel, Russia. This can be done, it is pointed out, only by assuring the Russian government that the timber will not be sent out of Holland for use in the countries now at war with Russia. It was resolved to urge the Dutch ministry of commerce and industry to take the necessary steps for releasing the cargoes detained at Archangel. Other cargoes consigned to Holland are tied up in the Russian port of Riga, but under existing conditions there seems to be no hope of their being released.

Nobility and Officers.

Until recently every officer in the Russian army was of the nobility, the middle class being excluded from this honor. This was contrary to the system of Napoleon, who preferred his officers of plain origin, as he declared it gave them more ambition to work for titles.

HOW I CURED MY CATARRH TOLD IN A SIMPLE WAY

Without Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity.

HEALS 24 HOURS OF THE DAY

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all.

Germ-Demons of Catarrh Scattered by Every Sneeze

Something new and different, something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it overnight—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I Am Free—You Can Be Free

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite A, K. 13.
2909 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MUTT AND JEFF IT'S GETTING SO A GUY HAS TO WORK FOR A LIVING

Copyright, 1916, by H. C. Fisher. Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office. "BUD" FISHER

I TELL YOU THIS BOOB WHO DRAWS US HAS GOTTA GET BACK TO WORK. JUST BECAUSE AN AUTOMOBILE LANDED ON HIS CHEST HE THINKS HE CAN STALL OFFAS LONG AS HE LIKES! NOT FOR MINE
I SHOULD SAY NOT!
BUT BOYS DO YOU REALIZE THAT MY JAW, MY NOSE AND RIBS WERE BROKEN AND—
SAY! THAT'S NOTHING! YOU GET US SHOT UP BY SHRAPNEL, DROP US OUT OF 14 STORY WINDOWS AND SMASH US UP EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AND WE DON'T GET NO SYMPATHY YOU BIG GOOF!
GRAB HIM, MUTT GRAB HIM!
LOOK OUT!
EDITORIAL ROOMS
GANGWAY!
NOW, WORK, YOU SIMP, WORK!
YESSIR!
WORK!
Fisher

NUXATED IRON

$100.00 FORFEIT

increases strength of delicate, nervous, rundown people 200 per cent in ten days in many instances. $100 forfeit if it fails as per full explanation in large article soon to appear in this paper. Ask your doctor or druggist about it. All good druggists always carry it in stock.

REPLIES ARE TO BE UNFAVORABLE

Answers to Boycott and Rail Interference Protests Due This Week.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Great Britain's reply to the boycott protest and the Anglo-French answer to the interference with the mails protests of this government were due to reach Washington this week. In both instances replies will be unfavorable.

Diplomatic advices to that effect reached here today. The French foreign office, it is said, at last has agreed to uphold the British contention that all mail to and from "enemy" countries must be censored as a matter of absolute necessity. And, so far as the boycott note by this government is concerned, it is understood that England will justify her action on the ground that the conclusive proof was gathered against every merchant firm affected, showing that their business was dominated entirely by German capital.

Protect Neutrals' Rights.

In both cases, however, promises are to be reiterated that every precaution is to be taken to protect the rights of neutrals. So far as the mails are concerned, emphasis was laid on the "new" methods, the British claim, has reduced to a minimum the time required for search. And, in the case of the boycott, the promise is to be made that the British foreign office will authorize the embassy here to consider any evidence presented that would show firms included by mistake, and the embargo on them at once would be lifted.

Entrance of Italy into the struggle against Germany naturally is expected by officials here to stiffen the opposition to any modification of the present aggressive plans of the entente powers, no matter how much this government, or any other, may protest. Officials very frankly admit that there is slight hope that this government can force relief, in view of the existing arbitration treaties which would force submitting all disputes to the umpires already appointed. There is not the slightest doubt that both Great Britain and France would stand on their rights under these new treaties, and thus prevent any definite action. It is admitted by the state department officials that retaliatory legislation which would give this government a weapon to enforce any positive demand is impossible at the present session of congress. All that can be expected at the present time is the passage of the law which takes foreign selling agencies out of the jurisdiction of the anti-trust laws and would permit them to apply "freeze out" tactics to foreign fields where American merchants are battling to dislodge British competition.

BLAMES T. R. FOR SMALL SEA FORCE

Daniels Declares U. S. Lost Second Place Under Roosevelt.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Charging that it was under President Roosevelt that the United States navy slipped from second to third place among world powers, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in a long letter to William Eza Williams of Illinois, reviews what the Wilson administration has done for the sea arm of defense.

Representative Williams wrote to the secretary recently asking a series of questions in which he said his constituents were particularly interested.

As to how and when the navy lost rank among the greater fleets of the world, the secretary quotes the general board as saying that, based on displacement of ships built, the United States advanced to second place in 1907 and lost it to Germany in 1911.

Reports Pigeonholed.

The way had been paved for this loss in 1905, he says, when President Roosevelt and Secretary Bonaparte recommended the construction of only one capital ship. Secretary Daniels directs attention to the fact that in 1903 and thereafter the general board recommended three battleships, and says these reports always were pigeonholed until he gave them to the public by attaching them to his report.

In personnel, the secretary says, the navy advanced to second place in 1908, dropped to third in 1911, fourth in 1913, and to sixth in 1916, after the European belligerents increased their personnels to war footing.

High Scores Recorded.

Capt. Sims is quoted as saying target practice fell off between 1909 and 1913, and that during the last practice it came up about 40 per cent.

Rear Admiral Fletcher is credited with the statement that recent practices were at 16,000 and 18,000 yards, the longest ranges at which firing has occurred in the present war, and "it is believed that scores recorded are higher than ever before in the open sea."

Similar comments are attributed to Capt. Plunkett, director of target practice, and other officers.

In the matter of construction the letter carries a table showing 55 vessels ($83,192,938) appropriated for during the last Roosevelt administration; 65 ($127,747,113) under Taft, and 121 ($655,289,806) during three years of Wilson's administration. Attention also is directed to the continuing program adopted.

PRESIDENT'S CRITIC LOSES TEXAS SENATORIAL RACE

Colquit Defeated by 50,000 in Primary.

Austin, Texas, Aug. 28.—With a total of approximately 300,000 votes cast in the Democratic run-off primary for United States senator it is apparent from incomplete returns that Senator Charles A. Culberson has defeated his opponent, ex-Governor O. B. Colquitt, by a majority of probably 50,000 votes. Returns from the counties show Culberson leading by about two to one.

Colquitt was known as the candidate who had severely criticized the administration of President Wilson in his public utterances, and this was the chief issue of the campaign. Colquitt especially attacked the President's Mexican policy.

NEWS OF HEAVENS IN MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE.

With the arrival of September, the first of our autumn months, the faint summer constellations already begin to disappear. The very large Virgo (which, however, is more properly a spring constellation,) has sunk entirely below the ground in the west, while the interesting stars of the Balance and the striking Scorpio have partly withdrawn from our evening sky.

The magnificent Arcturus, that enormous, reddish sun, which shines so brightly that it might easily be mistaken for one of the brighter planets, is now low in the west, while the bright Leo below it has completely disappeared. The last two groups of the summer train of stars are the faint, but interesting, Capricornus and Aquarius, and these are nightly coming into more favorable position in the south. The slow changing of the sphere has this month brought the beautiful Fomauhaut, the Solitary One, into our evening sky, and overhead the wonderful blue Vega and all the brilliant groups along the Milky Way shine out in excellent position for observation and study.

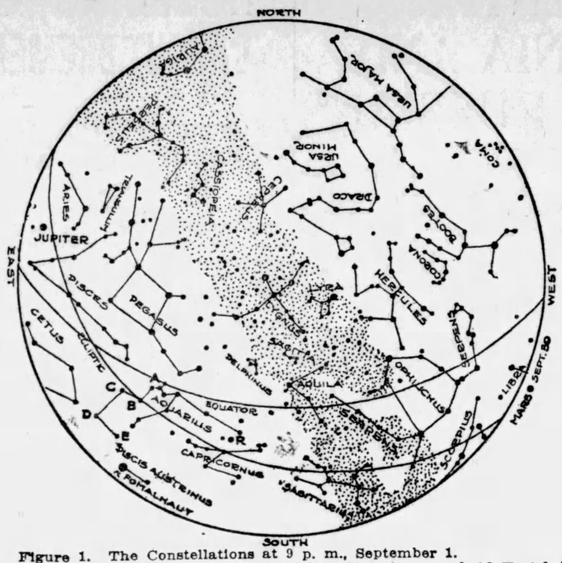

Figure 1. The Constellations at 9 p. m., September 1.
(If facing south hold the map upright. If facing east hold East below; if facing west, hold West below. If facing north, hold the map inverted.)

The September Stars.

The whole sky is full of wonderful objects of interest; the Milky Way in particular will well repay many evenings of exploration, and the observer might also carefully examine the colored stars, clusters and nebulas of Andromeda, Lyra and Herclues if he has not already done so. It is probable that it is such faint groups as Sagittarius, Capricornus and Aquarius which are less well known to many readers. In the last constellation the curious "Y" formed by the stars at A, Figure 1, is most apt to be familiar to the amateur observer, though the whole constellation contains objects of interest, many of which are visible in a telescope of but two or three inches aperture.

The Y-shaped group of stars marks the Urn held by the Water Bearer, from which there ceaselessly flows a great stream of water, outlined by the stars A, B, C, D and E. The Southern Fish, whose head is marked by Fomalhaut, is represented, unnaturally enough, as perpetually swallowing all of the water of this stream.

The constellation Aquarius is of very great antiquity. The very earliest human records (which are those of Babylonia) show the familiar Water Bearer and his Urn; this region of the sky was known as the Sea, possibly because the sun passed through it during the rainy season. Some students ascribe to this group the enormous antiquity of 15,000 years. In the false science of Astrology, Aquarius was given great importance, its stars influencing the air and seasons "in a wonderful, strange and secret manner." For example, when it was on the horizon with the sun the weather was sure to be rainy.

The possessor of a small telescope will find that the stars G, H and K, and also all of those marked L (Figure 2,) are most interesting double stars. The two suns at G are of a greenish color and revolve about one another in the course of about 700 years. At H there are three stars, the closest together being yellow and blue, respectively, and thus forming a fine contrast, as indeed do many of the other pairs. It was in front of one of the stars at H that the planet Mars was seen to pass in the year 1672, an observation which later proved of very great use in determining the motion of this planet and also the mass of our sun and the distance from the sun to the earth. In 1643, when the planet Jupiter was a little to the left of the star at N, it was seen surrounded by five little points of light and the discovery was accordingly announced of no less than five new Jovian moons. The slowly moving planet, however, in time left its new companions behind, and these distant little stars may be seen still grouped together at any time.

At the point M (Figure 2) there is a beautiful round nebula; at R of Figure 1 there is the "Saturn Nebula," while a bright nebula from which a stream of stars branch out will be found in Figure 2 at S. In this region also there are many variable stars. At U there is a sun which varies in brightness from the 6th to the 11th magnitude in the course of 13 months, while the star at V constantly varies from the 8th to the 12th magnitude in a period a little longer than nine months. What causes are in operation to make these and many other distant suns suddenly and regularly blaze out with hundreds of times their usual brightness we do not know. But if our own sun should vary in this manner all life upon earth would be quickly destroyed.

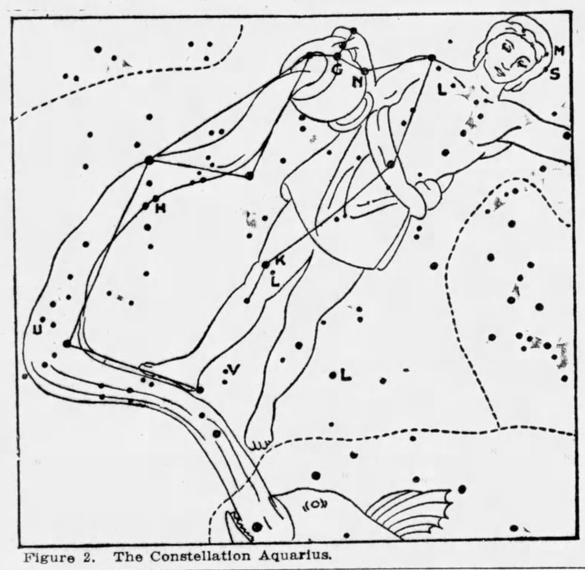

Figure 2. The Constellation Aquarius.

The Planets in September.

Mercury will attain its farthest distance east of the sun on September 9, and for a few evenings before and after this date may be seen shining brightly in the southwest, low in the twilight glow. It should be looked for an hour or less after sunset. This planet will pass to the west of the sun, and so leave the evening sky on October 5.

Venus is a brilliant object in the morning sky, where it will be seen rising in the northeast three hours before sunrise. It reaches its greatest distance west of the sun on September 12; at this time it has in the telescope the shape of the moon when half full. Venus will pass to the east of Saturn on the morning of September 9; the two planets will then form a most attractive figure in the morning sky.

Mars during the month will move from the eastern borders of Virgo almost to the bright southern star of the Balance. It is now too near the sun to come within the borders of our evening map, and, though it may be seen in the southwest for about two hours after sunset, it is in very unfavorable position.

The beautiful and interesting Jupiter is now seen well above the ground in the east in the position indicated in Figure 1. The planet is now moving slowly westward (or retrograding) in the constellation Aries. It is in excellent position for observation, but it can be studied to best advantage when, toward midnight, it has mounted higher in the sky.

Saturn is shining near Venus in the early morning. Its rings are now widely opened and it is in favorable position for observation.

On September 22, at 4 hours 14 minutes p. m. (eastern standard time,) the center of our sun will cross the celestial equator and at this instant autumn will begin. Were it not for the refraction of our atmosphere, which causes all heavenly objects to appear slightly higher above the ground than they otherwise would be and thus slightly lengthens the apparent day (from apparent sunrise to sunset,) the night of September 22 and the following day would be of exactly the same length.

The Observation of Jupiter's Satellites.

The possessor of a small telescope will find it most interesting to study the rapid motion of this planet's four bright moons. If he will look at the system at any time, carefully noting or sketching the positions of the satellites, and then, after the interval of an hour or more, point his telescope upon the system again, he will readily see that not only have the satellites changed their positions, but that the ball of the planet is also rapidly turning around.

At frequent intervals one or more of the moons will be seen to pass in front of or behind the planet. Jupiter is also attended by a great conical shadow, which stretches out into space in a direction exactly opposite to the sun, and occasionally a moon may be seen pass within this shadow and be eclipsed.

For example, if Jupiter is examined on the morning of September 3, when near the meridian, at 12 hours, 40 minutes a. m. (Eastern standard time,) the appearance will be that indicated in Figure 3, the moons all crowded close to the planet and one of them projected on the side. On this same evening the moon will enter the planet's edge at 1 minute 25 seconds a. m. and emerge from it at 2 hours 8 minutes 31 seconds a. m. Meanwhile another moon will be seen to emerge from behind the planet at 13 minutes 36 seconds a. m.

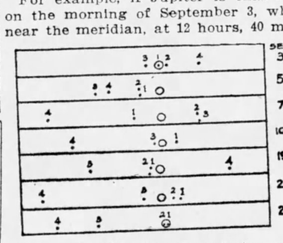

Figure 3. Showing the relative position of the planet Jupiter and its four brightest satellites as seen in a small inverting telescope in the early mornings of the dates indicated. (At 20 minutes before 1 a. m. E. S. T.)

Similarly, on September 9, there may be seen:

Third moon begins transit, 9 hours 45 minutes p. m.

Second moon disappears in eclipse, 10 hours 2 minutes 30 seconds p. m.

Third moon ends transit, 10 hours 41 minutes 56 seconds p. m.

First moon begins transit, September 10, 1 hour 48 minutes 40 seconds a. m.

Second moon reappears from behind planet 2 hours 34 minutes 45 seconds a. m.

First moon ends transit, 3 hours 55 minutes 51 seconds a. m.

It will be noticed that during much of this night there will be but two moons which can be seen separated from the planet.

Similar especially interesting eclipses, transits and occultations will occur on September 10, 16, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, but space is here wanting for a detailed description of them.

PEOPLE IN WEST ARE FOR HUGHES

So Say Advices From Western States to Republican Campaign Chairman.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Alvin T. Hart, manager of the western Republican national campaign headquarters, today issued the following statement:

"Preliminary reports received from various sections of the middle and far west are most encouraging. We are in daily receipt of advices from the chairment of the different Republican state central committees. Invariably these chairman advise us, in normally Republican states, that the Republican majority, this year, for Hughes and Fairbanks will be larger than ever. In the doubtful states the information we receive indicates an enthusiastic spirit among Republicans which is an earnest of success.

Hughes Reports Encouraging.

"Throughout the west the harmony with which the Republicans and former Progressive are working is even more complete than we had anticipated. Reports from the section covered by Mr. Hughes in his recent western trip are exceptionally encouraging.

"The people of the west have known Mr. Hughes as an insurance investigator, as governor and as a jurist. They knew him and trusted him. They looked upon him as a man exceptionally qualified for the tremendous task devolving upon the next President of the United States. In his trip west, the people of that section have come into intimate personal touch with him. They have seen and shaken hands with him and the west likes him."

Ohio Promises G. O. P. Majority.

R. K. Hynicka, of Cincinnati, Republican national committeeman from Ohio, told Manager Hart today that there is complete harmony between the Republican organization and the former Progressives in that state, and that Ohio will go for Hughes by an old-fashioned Republican majority in November.

W. C. Cook, Republican national committeeman from South Dakota, reported harmony among the different factions in that state and said Hughes is certain to keep it in the Republican column.

Judge Charles W. Smith, secretary to Governor Capper, and David Mulvane, former national committeeman, reported for Kansas, and said the state would give Hughes and Fairbanks the largest majority for a Republican national ticket in many years.

EDISON WILL FISH WITH A BENT PIN FOR HOOK

Inventor Off With J. Burroughs and H. S. Firestone.

New York, Aug. 28.—The world of science may revolve as it will for the next few weeks for all that Thomas A. Edison cares. Mr. Edison has some vital experiments to perform in the Adirondacks with an apparatus consisting of a hook and rod—a bent pin hook and a birch limb rod, at that. For the early sun tomorrow will see him well on his way to the Adirondacks for two weeks of camp life.

"Yes, sir; two weeks," said Mr. Edison. "We'll steer by sun and compass only.

"Not a razor in the party," continued the inventor, rubbing the three days' growth on his cheeks which he had been too busy to shave off after the final rush of the laboratory. "John Burroughs, the naturalist, is camp cook, but I can fry fish myself. H. S. Firestone, of Akron, head of the Firestone Tire Co., will tell the stories. As scientist, I pass upon both the cooking and the stories.

"After we get into deep woods we will push right through to Vermont, buying eggs and milk as we go. I am going as far away from anything electrical as I can. An old suit, an old hat—and no railroad strike will bother me.

"And I am going to chew tobacco."

Edison's Chief Engineer Dies.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 24.—Emil Herter, for 30 years Thomas A. Edison's chief mechanical engineer in the laboratory at the West Orange plant, who had worked on many of Edison's important inventions, died here yesterday.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, Aug. 28.—Wheat prices broke 7c here at the opening today. This was in line with outside markets, which declined severely at the opening. Cables were ½d to 1d lower. The cause of the break was due to the official announcement that Rumania had entered the war on the side of the Allies which ultimately may have its effect on the opening of the Dardanelles. There was a big accumulation of selling orders on hand also. September was off 6¾c, December and May each 7c off.

Stop loss orders were encountered on the way down. Close was 10 1-2c lower for cash, 10 3-4c for Sept. and 10 1-4c for Dec. and 10c for May.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Aug. 28.	Close Aug. 27.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.50¼	1.50¼	1.46½	1.46½	1.57
Sept.	1.51	1.51	1.47	1.47	1.57⅜
Dec.	1.55¼	1.55¼	1.52	1.52	1.62¼
May	1.60	1.60	1.57	1.57	1.67
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	87½	89
Sept.	87½	87½	86½	86½	88
Dec.	76½	76½	74	74	76¾
May	80	80	77⅞	77⅞	80⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	46¼	48⅝
Sept.	48⅝	48⅝	46⅝	46⅝	49⅝
Dec.	51⅜	51⅝	49⅝	49⅝	52
May	55	55	53⅛	53⅛	56¼
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.97	....	....	8.90	8.90
Oct.	9.07	....	....	9.05	9.02½
Dec.	9.00	....	....	8.97	8.95
Mar.	9.07	....	....	9.02	9.05
Apr.	8.50	....	....	8.40	8.50
July	....	....	....	1.22	....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	....	1.24
Alsike—					
Cash	10.00	....	....	9.95	9.95
Aug.	10.00	....	....	9.95	9.95
Sept.	10.00	....	....	9.95	9.95
Timothy—					
Cash	2.42	....	....	2.40	2.45
Sept.	2.37	....	....	2.32	2.40
Oct.	2.35	....	....	2.32	2.37
Dec.	2.40	....	....	2.35	2.42

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept.	1.40	1.40¼	1.40¼	1.40¼	1.51⅝
Dec.	1.52	1.52	1.43⅝	1.43⅝	1.53⅝
May	1.53	1.55	1.46⅝	1.46⅝	1.56
Corn—					
Sept.	85⅞	86	84¼	84¾	86
Dec.	74⅜	74⅜	72	72¼	75
May	78⅜	78⅜	75¼	75⅝	78½
Oats—					
Sept.	46⅜	47½	44	44⅝	46⅞
Dec.	49⅜	50	46¾	47⅛	49⅞
May	53¼	53¼	49⅝	50⅜	53¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept.	27.00	27.20	27.05	27.20	27.05
Dec.	26.07	26.07	25.92	25.97	26.10
May	23.10	23.37	23.20	23.35	23.25
Lard—					
Sept.	14.12	14.15	13.87	13.87	14.15
Oct.	14.05	14.20	13.90	13.90	14.20
Dec.	13.87	13.87	13.52	13.55	13.85
Ribs—					
Sept.	14.82	14.82	14.17	14.17	14.40
Oct.	14.12	14.12	13.90	13.90	14.15
Jan.	12.80	....	....	12.75	12.80

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	1.51	1.59¼
Dec.	....	....	....	1.48⅝	1.57⅝
May	....	....	....	1.50½	....

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	1.49¾	1.59¾
Dec.	....	....	....	1.47⅛	1.56⅞
May	....	....	....	1.50¼	....

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing price to trade).

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 33¼c; solid pack, 32¼c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints or in 10-lb. tubs 28c; cleo, 19@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18½@19c; York State, 20c; brick, 21¼@22c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 20c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; imported, 47c; Roquefort, 65c; Longhorn, 19½@20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 29c; strictly fresh, 32c; less ½ case, ½c higher.

Vegetables.

Beans—Green, homegrown, 10c lb.; wax, 11c lb.

New Corn—10@12c dozen.

New Turnips—$1.00 bu.

Cabbage—Home grown, $2.50 bbl.

Michigan Celery—20@25c bunch.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, 20@40c.

Egg Plant—$1.00@1.25.

Lettuce—Leaf, 8c.

Fancy Head Lettuce—$3.50 crate; $6 hamper.

Mushrooms—20@25c pound

Parsley—Homegrown, 20c doz.

Potatoes—$3.75 bbl.

Beets—Per bushel, $1.00.

Pepper Mangoes—Per bushel, $1.25

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hot-house, 15c dozen; long, per dozen, 15c.

Salsify—Home grown, 20c.

Virginia Sweets—$3.25 bbl.

Home-grown Tomatoes—Per bushel basket, $1.00.

Onions—Per pound, 3c.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.

Fruits.

New Apples—65c@$1.00 bu.

Cantalopes—Turlocks, $1.50@2.00.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

Blackberries—$3.00 24 quarts.

Blue Berries—$4.50 bu.

Peaches—Illinois Elbertas, $4.00 bu.; home-grown early Utes, 1-5 basket, 20@40c; Virginia Elberta, $4.00 crate.

Oranges—Cal. Valencias, $4.50@5.00.

Limes—$1.50 per hundred

Plums, 40c bubket.

Pears—75c@$1.00 bu.

Lemons—California, $7.00.

Watermelons—25@40c.

Homegrown Osage Cantalopes—Per bu., $1.00.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 17c; filberts, 14c; Brazil, lb., 15c; pecan, lb., 14c; peanuts, Jumbos, bag, raw 7½c, roasted 9c; No. 1, raw 5c, roasted 7½c; English walnuts, 16@18c.

Miscellaneous.

Peanut Butter—11c lb

Popcorn—Old, No. 1, 5c shelled.

Honey—White, case, $3.25@3.75.

Navy Beans—$6.75.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 13c; heavy and rough, 11½@12c.

Calves—16@17c.

Spring Lambs—18@20c.

Fowls—Alive, 17@18c.

Broilers—20@23c.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Dueklings—19c lb.

Lambs—Yearlings, 17@18c; sheep, 12@14c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12½@13c; light, 11c; cow beef, extra good, 10@12c.

Heifers—11@12½c.

Bulls—10@11c

Provisions.

Lard—15c.

Fat Bacon—17½c.

Lean Bacon—23½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 20½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 20c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $26.50; hams, sugar cured, 18½c; shoulders, 15c; luncheon sausage, 18½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13½c; bologna, 14c; frankfurters, 15½c; garlic sausage, 14½c; dried beef, inside, 25c; knuckles, 27c.

Producers' Prices.

The following quotations are the selling prices on the wagon market on South Erie street:

Timthy hay, No. 1, per ton.....$16.00

Timothy hay, No. 2, per ton..... 14.00

Ear corn, per cwt..... 1.10

Oats, old, per bushel..... .43

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $9.25; winter patents, $8.75@9.00 per bbl.; family flour, $8.50@8.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $3.50

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $25.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@30.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; coarse meal, $2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $35.00@36.00; old process meal, $38.00@40.00; union grains, $34.00@36.00; alfalfa chop, $33.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$35.00@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $14.00@16.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., $1.00@1.10; ear corn, $1.25 @1.35 cwt.

Oats—45@46c.

Corn Meal—New, 100-lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $21.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.10@2.20; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@2.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.55 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 24c; kip, 22c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.50@5.00.

New York Produce.

New York, Aug. 29.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, $8.30@8.55; winter patents, $7.65@7.90; winter straights, $7.30@7.55; Kansas straights, $7.75@8.00. Pork strong; mess, $20.50@30.00; family, $29.00@31.00; short clear, $27.00@29.00. Beef strong; mess, $20.00@20.50; family, $22.50 @23.00. Lard steady; middle west, $14.50@ 14.60. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay quiet; prime, $1.30; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1.10@1.15; No. 3, $1.05; shipping, 75@ 80c. Hides steady; Bogota, 32½@33½c; Central America, 32½c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 37c; seconds, 36c.

Butter steadier; receipts, 7,574; creamery, extras (92 score) 32½c; creamery (higher scoring), 32½@33c; firsts, 30½@31½c; seconds, 28½@ 30c. Eggs steady; receipts, 10,376; fresh gathered, extra fine, 33@34c; extra firsts, 31@32c; firsts, 29@30c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@43c; nearby hennery browns, 36@37c. Cheese strong; receipts, 1,760; state, fresh specials, 17¾@18c; do. average fancy, 17½c. Live poultry firm; no prices quoted; dressed firm; chickens, 23@31c; fowls, 17@22½c; turkeys, 25@32c.

Cotton.

New York, Aug. 28.—Cotton futures opened firm; October, 15.80c; December, 16.00c; January, 16.02c; March, 16.18c; May, 16.35c.

The cotton market showed renewed activity and excitement early today. The opening was firm at an advance of 10@16 points with all positions making new high records in response to a sensational advance in the English market. Private cables attributed the strength abroad to a big advance in Egyptian and a scare of trade shorts, but shortly after the start of business here Liverpool market broke about 85 American points from the best. Heavy realising was also encountered on the opening advance to 16.03c for December contracts here, and that position sold off to 15.80c during the first few minutes or about eight points under Saturday's close, with the market extremely nervous toward the middle of the morning. A private crop report was published making the average condition 64.96 per cent compared with the government report of 72.3 last month.

The early selling movement carried prices some 15 to 17 points net lower, with December selling off to 15.71c or about 32 points under the high level of the morning. Offerings tapered off somewhat after the close of Liverpool, however, and while the tone remained very nervous the market showed rallies of 9 or 10 points around midday on covering. Scattered southern selling here was attributed chiefly to realising.

Cotton futures closed steady. October, 15.44c; December, 15.63c; January, 15.68c; March, 15.83c; May, 15.94c.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

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ONLY WINTER TO STOP ALLIES, PALMER SAYS

War Correspondent Writes That British Still Are Keeping Up a Terrific Bombardment on the Western Front.

BY FREDERICK PALMER,
Accredited Correspondent with the British Army of the Press of the United States.

At the British front, Aug. 21.—Anyone who might think from reading the brief official reports that the British offensive were over, if he went out to the field would conclude, judging from the unceasing enormous volume of gun fire, that the terrific battle was in progress.

No one the correspondent meets at the front thinks that the offensive is over or that anything but winter will stop it. Though no village or considerable frontage of trenches were stormed in the last few days, every day found some strong point taken and some new spur trench thrown out in the course of the same kind of an operation which followed and preceded each big blow.

English Claim Odds.

"The question this week," said a staff officer, "is whether our guns have killed more Germans than their guns have killed of us and we know that the odds in our favor are at least two, if not three, to one."

For six weeks now the British have maintained a torrent of shell fire, which prisoners say surpassed anything they ever have seen at Verdun, while at the different munition depots the piles of shells seem as plentiful as on the day before the grand offensive began.

It has been a week all to the gunners' taste. They have had such an advantage of position over the Germans as they never had before, thanks to the possession of Pozieres ridge, which is crowned by a windmill at its highest point its wooden structure long since blown to splinters by shell fire and its stone base cracked into bits.

Skyline Ever Changing.

It is incalculable and inconceivable the amount of shell fire spent on this ridge. Its irregular sky line is ever changing as one shell crater in the pummeled earth is filled and another formed. But the British keep domination by tactics and methods of fortifications not permitted to be mentioned here.

The Australians describe the latest German counter attack which was made recently as comic if the result had not been so tragic for the two battalions which made it. Apparently the Germans were mostly recruits. When assembling for the attack they were caught by the British howitzer fire. Then they charged across an open space to be caught by both the British gun and machine gun fire. Some 40 survivors who got to the trenches held up their hands. The Australians called on them to come in.

British Guns Screened.

The British guns are screened behind the conquered slopes of the ridge, while from the crest the British are able to see all the way to Bapaume. Thus exposed, the German guns have been retiring gradually, for once the British locate a German battery they go after it with a concentration fire like a pack of hounds after a cornered fox.

The British are hammering every village on the way to Bapaume and Bapaume itself, while at the same time their superior number of planes continue dropping bombs on the same targets that the artillery bombards.

Wherever the Germans are quartered they are subjected night and day to this nerve wrecking bombardment. The British artillery commander has only to say, "put 20 rounds of eight-inch into Courcellette," or "a couple of salvoes of 12-inch into Thiepval," or "we might as well stop that working party digging in Martinpuich for the afternoon," and away go the messengers riding like railroad trains through the air, with their tons of explosives.

Demoralizing as Nightmare.

"We didn't make many changes in the map this way," said a gunner, "but as a matter of bookkeeping in casualties the balance is all in our favor. It softens things up for our infantry before they attack. It is as demoralizing as a continuous nightmare and explains why the Germans can put no more spirit into their counter attacks."

As some illustration of the power of artillery when shells are ample and guns numerous, it is estimated that in this last week the Germans in the Somme battle area have had 1,000 casualties from mortar fire and gun fire alone.

After three days of cooler weather another heat wave has come. For four weeks there has been no rain except a slight shower. The ground is parched by drought and leaves are beginning to fall from the trees in some places.

BORDEN EXPEDITION FOUND ON AN ISLAND

Wrecked in Bering Sea, Party Is Rescued.

On Board the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter McCulloch at Sea, Aug. 26—(By wireless to Seattle).—The power schooner Great Bear, carrying the Arctic expedition headed by John Borden of Chicago and Captain Louis Lane of Seattle, was wrecked on a pinnacle rock in Bering sea, August 10. The vessel was a total loss, but the entire party landed safely on St. Matthew's Island, where they were found yesterday by the McCulloch.

John Borden, a Chicago capitalist, sportsman and traveler, and Captain Louis Lane of Seattle, owned the power schooner Great Bear, which, including her equipment, cost $75,000. The boat was 137 feet long, 23 foot beam and had a draft of 14 feet and a speed of seven knots per hour.

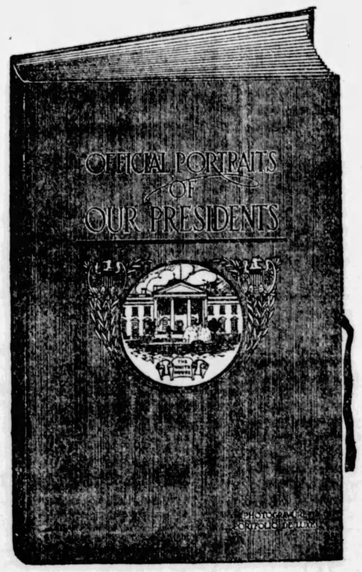
MOTORMAN'S WIFE SUES SOCIETY GIRL FOR $50,000

Charges New York Woman Stole Husband's Affection.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Her suspicions aroused by the sudden prosperity of her motorman husband, Mrs. Edna Cox took steps which resulted yesterday in a suit for $50,000 against Miss Edith De Gray. Mrs. Cox charges that Miss De Gray has alienated the love and affection of her husband, and has "lavished money" on him.

Miss De Gray is a New York woman, who maintains a fashionable apartment in Washington for the winter season. She admits that her acquaintance with Cox began with a "mild flirtation" on his car, but insists that the money she gave him, amounting to about $150, was a charitable action on her part at the time of the street car strike last winter.

She met Cox half a dozen times in all, three times in Lafayette square, in front of the White House, Miss De Gray declares. She said she would close her apartment and leave Washington until the case came up for hearing, and, she added, "I will fight in court as long as there is any fighting to be done."



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WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU, TOLEDO, OHIO.

FIVE PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATION TO AVERT STRIKE

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE RAILROAD STRIKE SITUATION

Negotiations between the railroads and the brotherhoods through President Wilson were definitely broken off.

The brotherhood leaders definitely ordered the strike to begin at 7 a. m. Labor day, unless the order is countermanded, and declared that only a settlement favorable to the men could change it.

President Wilson goes before congress in joint session at 2:30 o'clock with proposals for new laws to prevent the strike. The latest authentic outline of the proposals is as follows:

Increase of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members.

An eight-hour law for railroad employes in actual interstate transportation.

To empower the Federal Board of Mediation to fully investigate operation of an eight-hour day on railroads.

To empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider the eight-hour day in connection with making rates.

A measure similar to the Canadian industrial disputes act for an investigation of all disputes between railroads and their employes.

A measure empowering the President to operate trains, with the primary object of providing the American troops on the Mexican border with food.

The brotherhood leaders favor the eight-hour day feature, but oppose the proposal to adopt the Canadian plan.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Five propositions are under consideration by President Wilson for enactment into law by congress to prevent the threatened railroad strike. The exact phraseology of the proposed legislation is being worked out today by Senator Newlands, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee, Acting Attorney General Todd and Judge Chambers, of the federal board of mediation and conciliation. The plans under consideration are as follows:

To grant specific authority to the President to draft men and trains and to keep in operation railroads on which strikes are declared so that articles of public necessity, such as milk and foodstuffs generally, would be moved and all mails carried.

To provide for the basic eight-hour day in all transportation industries.

To create a federal commission clothed with authority to work out the methods whereby the eight-hour day shall be put into effect.

To authorize the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in fixing all railroad rates to consider as an essential the wages paid by the various transportation companies.

To make unlawful any concert of action which would either cause a strike or a lockout before a complete investigation shall have been made by a board created by congress along lines of power such as now are given to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation and giving such board power to enforce its findings when its mediation fails.

Direct negotiations between the railroad executives and the employes through President Wilson were practically closed today when the executives refused to accede to a proposal made to them yesterday by Mr. Wilson and presented to him a statement of their position containing another agreement for arbitration.

While President Wilson was announcing that he would lay the railway strike situation before congress at 2:30 o'clock today the brotherhood leaders rejected the latest proposition of the committee of railway presidents and actually ordered the strike to begin at 7 a. m. Labor Day unless a settlement satisfactory to them is reached in the mean time.

The president reached his decision soon after a meeting of the brotherhood heads had come to a conclusion on the latest proposal of the committee of railway presidents to defer a strike pending an investigation.

While the President's decision to go before congress was being announced the brotherhood leaders changed their tentative order for a strike on Labor Day, to actually order the strike at that time, unless it is called off by a satisfactory settlement.

Meet Any Contingency.

President Wilson worked nearly all night on the address he will deliver and after conferring with Chairman Newlands, of the senate interstate commerce committee, announced his decision. Word was sent to the senate house leaders so they could arrange a joint session.

The President also discussed with Senator Newlands early this morning legislation for stopping a strike if it begins before the preventive legislation can be adopted.

After his conference with President Wilson, Senator Newlands said definitely that the following measures were under consideration:

An eight-hour law for railroad employes.

A measure creating a commission for the investigation of the work ability of the eight-hour day and wage questions involved in the controversy.

An act similar to the Canadian industrial disputes act for the investigation of disputes on railroads between employers and employes and prohibiting strikes or lockouts during the investigation.

A resolution authorizing the interstate commerce commission to take wage standards into consideration in fixing freight rates.

Authorization for the President to draft men into the federal service for the operation of the railroads in case of a strike.

In addition to starting the machinery to be prepared for a strike if all negotiations fail, it was said the President's purpose in going before congress today was to lay all the facts in the controversy before the country.

Added evidence to the conclusion that the brotherhoods had rejected the latest offers of the railroads was found in today's action of the leaders who sent out a new order which actually orders a strike on Labor Day unless a satisfactory settlement is reached to prevent it. The previous order merely made the strike order tentative and required the transmission of a code word to make it effective. It now requires no additional word to put the strike into effect on Labor Day, but it does require word that a settlement has been reached to prevent one.

The brotherhood leaders declared after their meeting this morning that nothing but a "satisfactory settlement" could prevent their men walking out. Their action in changing the strike order to require no additional action to make it effective was also said to have been taken to meet any contingncy that might arise to prevent a strike order being issued. The leaders took the position that with the strike already ordered they could not be prevented by legal processes from making it effective while it left them free to call it off if a settlement satisfactory to them was reached.

The developments of the early day advanced the situation to the most serious phase it has assumed.

Legislators were at work framing the necessary measures providing an eight-hour day to become effective at a moderately distant date, and to establish a permanent system of ameliorating railway labor disputes by making them subject to investigation by a commission and forbidding strikes or lockouts pending investigation. It was proposed also to pass measures paving the way for the granting of higher rates to railroads if wages under an eight-hour day increase expenses, and creating authority for forced operation of railroads by the government in case of a strike.

Both brotherhood representatives and railroad executives, however, doubted the effectiveness of the legislative method of dealing with the situation. A small but powerful group of railroad heads, fearful of the ultimate consequences of drastic legislation, began an eleventh hour movement to secure some sort of peaceful settlement. They endeavored to work out a plan, to be submitted to the President before he puts the situation in the hands of congress, which would bring the crisis to an end. They were the men who have been counseling surrender to the President's plan in the executives' conference from the beginning, and they sought to evolve some settlement basis which would embody the President's original proposal. Their efforts were hampered, however, by the general bitter feeling among most of the railroad heads because the President had espoused the original contention of the men.

Several of the executives announced their intention of leaving Washington today and abandoning all further efforts toward peace. They declared that they proposed to be at home to protect their properties in the event of a strike. They took the position that the entire matter now is in the hands of the President and congress and that their duty was merely to take up the task of fighting the proposed strike.

Order Calling Rail Strike Labor Day

Washington, Aug. 29.—Following is a copy of the strike order that was issued to all brotherhood chairmen yesterday:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen,
Order of Railway Conductors,
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen,

August 14, 1916.

To All Local Chairmen, Members and Others Employed in Classes of Service Represented by the B. of L. E., B. of L. F. & E., O. R. C. and B. R. T.

Sirs and Brothers:

This is to advise that the vote of the employes in train and engine service on the eight-hour day and time and one-half time for overtime proposition was overwhelmingly in favor of a strike.

Notwithstanding this, your representatives have been unable to effect a satisfactory settlement, and a strike under the laws of the respective organizations becomes effective on September 4, 1916, at 7 a. m.

Impart this information so that those interested will understand that they are to obey promptly.

Fraternally yours,
GENERAL CHAIRMAN,
.....R. R.

This strike order had been prepared before the brotherhood chairmen came to Washington, but the date of the strike was not filled in until just before the order was issued yesterday. The strike order is printed, but the date "Sept. 4, 1916," was filled in with a rubber stamp.

KOENIG THANKS U. S.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—By wireless to Sayville—The Vossiche Zeitung publishes an interview with Captain Paul Koenig, of the Deutschland, who expresses appreciation of the attitude of the United States government in taking every necessary measure to prevent violation of neutrality in connection with the departure of the submarine.

RUMANIANS ENTER TRANSYLVANIA AND JOIN THE RUSSIANS

London, Aug. 29.—Rumanian troops which have been concentrated at Jassy, near the Russian frontier, entered Transylvania at a point to the west of Piatra, and, according to information received here from Zurich, are reported to have joined forces with Russian troops coming from Bukowina.

The first hostilities between Rumania and Austro-Hungary broke out Sunday evening south and southwest of Kronstadt (Brasso). Skirmishes also are reported further west at Col Tour Rouge.

Berlin claims that German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers, fighting side by side, have checked the first rush of the Rumanians, which was undertaken before the Teutonic soldiers knew that Rumania had formally declared war against Austro-Hungary.

Germans Were Ready.

Long before Rumania opened hostilities the German general staff foreseeing the swing of affairs in Rumania began massing Austro-German troops and artillery along the Hungarian-Rumanian border and along the Danube in Serbia. The Rumanians had concentrated a heavy force of troops at Turnuseverin on the Danube, with the evident purpose of beginning a drive into Serbia. However, belief has been expressed by some military critics that the Rumanians will not undertake any extensive operations against the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies in the Balkans until the Russian army, which has been stationed upon the Rumanian frontier, in Bessarabia, has joined the Rumanians.

Turnuseverin is 70 miles from the railway line which constitutes the chief artery of communication between Germany and Turkey.

Lost No Time.

Rumania lost no time in striking her first blow after the declaration of war, and the fighting which developed at Rothenthurm Pass, south of Hermannstadt and Tomas Pass, south of Kronstadt, is becoming more violent as reinforcements of men and guns reach both sides.

There have been exchanges of firing between Rumanian and Bulgarian troops across the Danube, near Rustchuk.

The kaiser, who had been inspecting defensive works in Galicia, will return to Berlin this week. He will immediately confer with war office and other government officials upon the military and economic results which may be expected from Rumania's entry into the conflict.

Berlin is keeping close watch upon developments in Greece and the press has begun to warn the people that "further embarrassment" may be expected in the Balkans. A similar tone was adopted concerning Rumania for two weeks before King Ferdinand's government declared war.

Significance is attached to the fact that Prince Andrew of Greece is now in England and will be the guest of King George.

A special train was provided for the departure of the Rumanian ministers from Germany and Austria-Hungary and their staffs. The Rumanian minister asked for a farewell interview with Dr. von Jagow, the German foreign minister, but it was refused.

Rumania's War Strength

Army	1,000,000
First line troops	325,000
Second line troops	275,000
Reserves	250,000
New classes 1917-1918	150,000

UNCLE SAM TAKES UP BREAD CASE

Federal Trade Commission Calls In Assistant Attorney General.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Chairman Edward H. Hurley and his colleagues of the federal trade commission today began the probe into charges presented by Representative Rainey of Illinois that western baking interests, by absorbing control of certain concerns in the so-called "bakery trust," were the powers behind the movement for raising the price of bread throughout the country.

Members of the commission conferred with Assistant Attorney General Todd as to possible procedure by the department of justice.

The commission debated the expediency of recommending to congress the immediate enactment of Representative Rainey's bill, removing the old war tax on mixed flour. The commission has been flooded with appeals from scores of western milling concerns for a public hearing on this proposition before decisive action is taken. Several members of the commission frankly asserted their belief that the proposed law, which would give federal sanction to the mixing of wheat and corn flour, with certain restrictions as to labeling, would enable the small commercial bakers of the country to produce a better loaf of bread at a much lower price than is now charged.

Chairman Hurley would only say officially that the Rainey charges were so serious as to warrant careful inquiry, and he refused to say, whether in lieu of demanding remedial legislation, commission might authorie criminal action against the principals in the alleged conspiracy to raise prices. Some of the biggest packers in the country, located chiefly in Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and other centers, are involved in the alleged conspiracy.

CHARGES MILLIONAIRE IS FATHER OF HIS TWO GIRLS

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Joseph Burnstein, junk dealer, whose two ostensible daughters were adopted three weeks ago by Edward W. Morrison, a millionaire recluse, testified before Judge Landis, yesterday, that his wife made a deathbed confession that the aged millionaire was the father of the two girls. Morrison's wealth is estimated at from $2,000,000 to $8,000,000.

NAME OF BERLIN, ONTARIO, IS CHANGED TO KITCHENER

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 24.—An order in council was proposed, changing the name of Berlin, Ont., to Kitchener. The proclamation will be issued Sept. 1.

SEES AMERICA AS LEADER OF WORLD

President Wilson Predicts U. S. Financiers Will Rebuild Broken Nations.

New York, Aug. 28.—In a signed article on "America's Opportunity," published in the current number of the General Federation Magazine, which represents the General Federation of Women's Clubs, President Wilson declares that "a new problem of disunion, more subtle, more difficult to meet with direct checkmate and correction than the old problem which culminated in the civil war, has engaged and disturbed our thought. We have realized that we must devote a new energy and ardor to binding together the forces which will produce a new union, a union of spirits triumphant over every alien force and sympathy."

The President predicts in his article that the United States will be the chief financial reliance of the world after the war. Discussing the future of the country he says:

"In the first place, her resources are unimpaired. Not only has the war and all its attendant circumstances made no hurtful drain upon her men or her materials; it has enhanced her skill and added to her resources because of the very circumstances of her situation, cut off from her usual trade with many parts of the world and called upon to supply what she never supplied before, to the nations engaged in the great struggle not only, but also to her own people.

"Her financiers will have it within their choice to play a part they have never played before in the economic development of other nations and of distant regions of the earth. It is to be hoped that they will have the vision to accept the opportunity with farsighted courage and a quick adaptation to the new conditions."

A new instrument accurately records the steam pressure at all times during a vessel's voyage, no matter of how long duration.

SAYS LUSITANIA ASSASSIN GETS SPECIAL DISTINCTION

London, Aug. 26.—The Stifts-Tidende of Ribe, Denmark, is quoted in a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen as saying the commander of the submarine which sank the Lusitania was Capt. Max Valentiner, son of the dean of Sondersburg cathedral. Capt. Valentiner, this newspaper says, has been decorated with a number of orders since the sinking of the liner, including the iron cross of the first class and the Hohenzollern house order with swords, a special distinction, which is the personal gift of the German emperor.

GREECE NEXT TO ENTER, IS INDICATED BY HER MOVES

Rome, Aug. 28.—The entry of Rumania into the war on the side of the allies will undoubtedly have a powerful effect on the Greek government, and confident predictions were made here today that Greece will soon follow Rumania.

Dispatches from Athens convey intimations that Greece is drifting toward war and that she will probably make formal declaration of war against Bulgaria, when she embarks definitely upon the course of hostilities.

Leave of absence has been granted to General Dousmanis, chief of the Greek general staff, who has been accused of pro-Germanism. It is believed that Gen. Dousmanis will not return to his old post.

Colonel Metaxas, acting chief assistant to the general staff, who has also been sympathetic toward the central powers, has been transferred to the war college.

Gen. Moschopoulos is pro-ally and it is believed he will retain his present post. According to one report from Athens, Gen. Dousmanis and Col. Metaxas were actually dismissed from the Greek general staff. The same dispatch carries a rumor that ex-Premier Venizoles has been recalled to head the government.

A scene of extraordinary enthusiasm was witnessed at the Rumanian legation in Rome today when it became known that Rumania had joined the entente allies.

SAYS BRITISH CAUGHT BREMEN

Passenger on Baltic Says Submarine Was Caught in Net Aug. 2.

New York, Aug. 25.—That the German transatlantic freight submarine Bremen has been captured by the British and taken into the port of Dover with two members of her crew of 35 dead from suffocation, was the information brought here today by the White Star liner Baltic. The informant refused to allow the use of his name.

According to the story, the Bremen became entangled in wire ropes and netting at the eastern end of the English Channel on August 2 and was taken into Dover harbor five days later.

The man giving the information is an officer of a British merchant vessel and the brother of an officer in the English army.

For several days before the Baltic sailed from Liverpool there had been rumors of the capture of the submarine.

The bearer of the information finally got in touch with his brother, the naval officer, who confirmed the reports.

When the Bremen became entangled, it was said, she had evidently tried to free herself, and when she was found by British destroyers her bow was near the surface, but her stern was firmly held by the netting. The German seamen were unable to escape because the conning tower was under water.

The Bremen had been constructed for three days' continuous submersion, and her enforced longer stay under the surface had used up all the oxygen, with the result that the surviving seamen were in deplorable condition.

The work of cutting the submarine free from the entanglements was concluded on August 7.

The Bremen, the officer said, is 350 feet long, whereas her sister ship, the Deutschland, is only 315 feet in length. The censor refused to allow the publication of the Bremen's capture, it was said, in order to mislead the Germans.

The Overseas News Agency of Berlin, in a dispatch sent out yesterday, stated that the Bremen did not sail from Germany for the United States until August 16.

TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY MAY BE CHOSEN KING OF POLAND

German Delay Laid to Question of New Ruler.

Berne, Aug. 28.—The delay in proclaiming autonomy to Poland by the German-Austrian sovereigns is stated to be due to the difficulty of selecting a suitable king.

An attempt is now being made to induce a member of some of the historic Polish families to allow himself to be nominated for the position. The leading Polish genealogists having declared that Count Stephen Tarnowski is the de jure king of Poland. A small deputation of German-Austrian diplomats visited the count last week, at the Swiss Alpine resort where he is staying, and without formally offering him the throne, took stock, so to speak, of his qualifications.

The deputation was impressed by the bearing and attitude of the count, but the doubtful state of his health is one obstacle. Count Stephen Tarnowski is only 10 years old. His ancestors have resided in Kielce for over a thousand years.

TWO KILLED, 8 HURT, IN CRASH OF RACING AUTOS

Eleven Cars Pile Up on Kalamazoo Track.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 28.—Marion Arnold of Chicago and Jack Peacock of Brooklyn were killed and eight other drivers and mechanicians were injured when 11 racing cars piled into a heap at the quarter-mile turn of the Recreation Park mile track here yesterday afternoon on the getaway of the third annual auto derby.

BASEBALL

With but five weeks remaining in the big league season the National and American League teams enter the home stretch in probably the most closely contested races of a decade. No team has gained a commanding lead. Boston, American leader, almost doubled its advantage during the past week, but Brooklyn, National leader, fell back and ended the week with only a slight lead over the Boston Braves. Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, New York and St. Louis are closely bunched behind Boston in the American League, all having a chance to grab the flag. Indianapolis is the new leader in the close race in the American Association, while Buffalo commands the International.

American League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	70	49	.588	New York	65	56	.537
Detroit	67	56	.545	St. Louis	66	57	.537
Chicago	66	56	.541	Washington	57	61	.483
Cleveland	66	57	.537	Philadelphia	26	91	.222

National League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	69	44	.611	Pittsburgh	52	60	.464
Boston	64	43	.598	Chicago	54	64	.458
Philadelphia	65	48	.575	St. Louis	54	65	.454
New York	54	57	.486	Cincinnati	45	76	.372

American Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	74	54	.578	Minneapolis	66	64	.508
Louisville	74	55	.574	TOLEDO	61	65	.484
Kansas City	72	56	.563	Columbus	52	73	.416
St. Paul	66	59	.528	Milwaukee	44	83	.346

International League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo	65	51	.560	Montreal	57	54	.514
Providence	62	51	.549	Richmond	54	59	.478
Baltimore	60	55	.522	Rochester	51	60	.459
Toronto	58	54	.518	Newark	46	69	.400

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Wanted—Women to start dressmaking. Ing-designing business in their own homes; $20 to $60 week easily earned. Earn while learning easily at home. Write immediately for free sample lessons from our dressmaking dress designing course. Franklin Institute, Dressmaker, O-7, Rochester, N. Y.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

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For Sale—House, barn, two lots and veterinary practice for $1,200, easy terms; snap for live wire. D. E. Flint, Foley, Ala.

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